

## WILL BE A BIG FIGHT

Inter-State Commerce Convention at Chicago.

## RAILROAD LOBBYISTS HAVE GOT VERY BUSY

Corporations Spend Money To Defeat Legislation.

The Question of a Rate Enactment Will Be Taken Up by the Convention—The President's Railroad Policy Is Indorsed—Five Hundred Organizations Represented. May Be Rump Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Stirring action was promised for the sessions of the interstate commerce law convention which opened this morning in Steinway hall, attended by several hundred members who propose to strengthen the position of President Roosevelt in the regulation of railway rates. Before the delegates had breakfasted, there was an active campaign inaugurated to keep out what was termed the "railroad lobby," whose representatives, it was charged, are making desperate efforts to nullify and break the force of whatever resolutions may be adopted. It was declared that the plan of these railroad representatives was to confuse the issue in the convention—the indorsement of President Roosevelt's railroad rate policy and the raising of a fund for the support of an aggressive lobby in Washington this winter. D. M. Parry of Indianapolis led the railroad phalanx, although this was denied by the pro-railroad men, who held a secret caucus and decided to march to Steinway hall in a body and being refused seats to hold a "rump" convention in Music hall of the Fine Arts building.

The convention was called to order by S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, acting chairman of the executive committee in the place of E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, chairman, who is unable to attend on account of illness. Cowan was formerly special counsel for the Santa Fe railway in the Southwest and later was attorney for the live stock shippers in the interstate commerce commission's suit against seventeen western railroads to compel a reduction in their rates. The personnel of the pro-Roosevelt convention, it is said, will represent 500 organizations from every state and territory in the union, with representation on the basis of one delegate for every hundred members.

Acting Chairman Cowan is nothing if not vigorous in his views on the "nerve" of the alleged railway lobby to disturb the harmony of the convention. He said: "The railroads are willing to spend \$10,000,000 to defeat his proposed legislation. They have spent \$100,000 to defeat the purpose of this convention. What will happen with the bill in congress if they can stop the action of this convention? Most of these men sent here that threaten to gather in a rump convention and are clamoring for free speech, might as well enter this convention hall as I might go to a Prohibition convention. "The railroads have hired detectives' agencies, I am informed, and have raked the West with a fine tooth comb trying to get men to come here to represent them. Railroad men are here by the hundreds from every road in the United States. They are here under the guise of a meeting of their own interests.

"Some little board of trade association in a town that ships one carload of rags a year has perhaps fifteen delegates here asking for a voice in this convention. On the other hand, some big associations, such as I represent in Texas, are not able to send more than one man, for each delegate means several hundred dollars.

"The people are with the president in this matter. "I predict that the people of this country who like fair play, and that the producers who pay the freight, will see this opportunity and take it as a warning to arouse themselves to the importance of the question and rally to the support of the president with a strength that would otherwise not have been exhibited."

Mayor Dunne was one of the early arrivals at the hall. It was stated that besides being there to address the delegates in extending a welcome to the city he would see to it that there was no disorder. Four policemen guard the entrance to the building. As each delegate approached he was questioned by a doorkeeper whether he was in accord with the principles of the convention and whether he was

a railroad man. If he gave a negative reply to the former he was admitted with the understanding that his seat depended on the action of the convention on the subject of credentials.

A telegram was received from ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is in Washington. It urged resistance "to the utmost" any delegate who will not sign the proper pledge, that the "railway hired men" should be compelled to exhibit their free passes and go home. "If they outnumber you by violence" read the message, "go elsewhere and hold a Roosevelt convention."

Nothing To Fear from Kaiser. Berlin, Oct. 25.—Emperor William has sent a personal message to President Loubet of France, expressing his friendship for the neighboring republic. The message was sent by the prince of Monaco, who has just finished a visit at Potsdam, to whom the Kaiser said: "You can assure President Loubet and Premier Rouvier that France has nothing to fear from me."

The People Have Rights. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—The supreme court enjoined the work of elevating the railroad tracks through Joliet.

The court in reversing a lower court directs an injunction be issued saying the people have right in public streets which the city council may not vote away.

Pennypacker to Roosevelt. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—Governor Pennypacker addressed a letter to President Roosevelt asking for a federal investigation into the affairs of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny.

## HOPE IS NOW AN ELEMENT

In the Terrible Strike Situation in Russia.

## NO HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST AUTHORITY

Workingmen Avoid Conflict With Government.

Scarcity of Food Constitutes a Real Danger and a Revolutionary Movement May Be Developed from the Famine Conditions—There Is a Growing Belief That a Compromise May Be Reached.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—There is an element of hope in the strike situation today, serious as conditions are acknowledged to be. After a night of horror, when it was feared terrible outbreaks might occur any moment, there is great relief in the mere discovery that there has been no hostile demonstration against the government as yet. The strike is still growing, however, and the situation is pregnant with danger. The fact that there have been no general outbreaks as yet encourages the belief that the reports which have been sent out to the effect that the long-deferred revolution to overthrow the government is close at hand have been wild exaggerations.

The workingmen have not forgotten the massacre of last January. They are taking care not to force the government to the point where it will turn Cossacks upon them. The strike leaders in the present emergency are displaying exemplary coolness. The only real danger in the situation which may develop into a revolutionary movement, is that the scarcity of food here and in other large cities of the empire may perhaps cause the strikers to become desperate in the face of absolute starvation and take to pillaging to secure food. This undoubtedly would lead to a reign of terror.

Compromise Talk. There is a growing belief that while the threatened revolution is a possibility, a compromise will be reached before the situation becomes so acute as to lead to great trouble.

The perfection of their organization gives the strikers a strong position, and they stand on firmer ground with better chances of being able to force the granting of their demands than have strikers at any other period of Russian history.

A new feature of the strike today which threatens serious developments is the attempt being made to call out on strike the employees of commercial establishments in this city. Committees from the strikers have paid visits to many such establishments, urging the employees to stop work. The efforts of the strikers in this direction have been attended with great success so far.

## ROOSEVELT WELCOMED

By People of New Orleans to Their City.

## IS MET AT HAMMOND, THIRTY MILES OUT

Utmost Enthusiasm Shown by People of Crescent City.

The Civic Parade One of the Largest Ever Seen in the Louisiana Metropolis—Yellow Fever Infected Houses Passed—The City and School Buildings Decorated—Avalanche Crush About Grandstand.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26.—Amid booming of cannon, blowing of whistles and cheering of thousands of people, President Roosevelt arrived here at 9:15 this morning, and ended his southern tour after an all-night's uneventful run from Memphis, Tennessee. No stops were made in Mississippi except to replenish the engine's water supply, but scores of Mississippians greeted the train as it whirled past the stations.

United States Senator Foster and Congressman Davey of Louisiana, met the president at Hammond, thirty miles from here, and accompanied him to this city. The train was immediately transferred to the Illinois Central's Stuyvesant docks, where the steamship Comus was in waiting to take the president and 400 citizens for a trip on the river. A high wind was blowing which made it uncomfortable for the passengers to remain on the deck exposed to the weather, but the president with his accustomed vigor paid no attention to the wind or cold. Fifty cases of champagne had been placed aboard the Comus and a light buffet-luncheon was served.

Promptly at 11:30 o'clock the presidential party disembarked, and fifteen minutes later the parade was started through the principal streets of the city. Along the line of march were several houses infected with yellow fever, but the infection did not worry the president in the least. He is considered immune, as he was in the midst of yellow fever during the Santiago campaign.

The president will leave here at 6 o'clock on the lighthouse tender, Magnolia, Captain Field commanding, for the mouth of the river, where he will transfer to the cruiser, West Virginia, which is lying three miles out at anchor in the Gulf.

The most imposing military and civic parade ever seen in New Orleans, paraded the streets for nearly two hours in honor of the president. A striking feature of the procession was the appearance of battle-scarred confederate veterans, who marched on foot with huge confederate flags, proclaiming a fitting reception. Five members of the rough riders, including John McHenry, the Louisianian, who was breveted a lieutenant by the president for meritorious conduct at the battle of El Caney, members of the Woodmen of the World, Pythian and Odd Fellows fraternities were also in line with detachments of United States and state troops and school cadets. The city was decorated with the national colors as it never was decorated before. The decorations are said to surpass those arranged for the return of the victorious federal troops from the war with Mexico fifty years ago. Flags, bunting and words of welcome were visible everywhere and the patriotic sentiment of the people was expressed among the multitudes who cheered Roosevelt as he with General Blanchard and Secretary Loeb rode past in a carriage.

The president experienced a great deal of trouble in reaching the city hall, where thousands of men, women and children had assembled. The police and secret service men fought their way through the crowd to give the president a passageway. Women and children were crushed, and for a time it looked as though the jam would end fatally. Pickpockets were in the crowd and began robbing the people, but the police intercepted the robbers. Finally Roosevelt got upon the grandstand. The place reserved for him to speak was also jammed and he had to stand on the back of a bench, supported by three men, before he could say a word.

Arrive at Binghamton. Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Harriman special reached this city over the Erie road at 2:20 p. m. and is due to reach Jersey City at 7:30 p. m.



HERRICK. GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN THE EXCITING OHIO CAMPAIGN.

It is generally predicted by the political wiseacres that the present campaign in Ohio will prove to be one of the most exciting in the history of the state. The present incumbent, Governor Myron T. Herrick, is the Republican standard bearer while the Democratic candidate is John M. Pattison.



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## FOUR DEAD IN WRECK

Nine More Are Injured in a Head-On Collision.

## ACCIDENT OCCURS IN STATE OF IOWA

Two Passenger Trains Come Together at Fairfield.

Eastbound Train Is Ordered To Meet the Westbound at That Point, the Westbound Being Given a Clear Road—They Meet on a Curve. Engines Telescope the Mail and Baggage Cars.

Fairfield, Iowa, Oct. 26.—Four persons were killed and nine injured in a head-on collision between two Rock Island passenger trains here this morning. Both trains were late, and met at a curve. The eastbound train was ordered to meet the other at Fairfield, the westbound train being given a clear board here.

The List of Dead. Frank Mills, Eldon, Iowa. Glenn N. Canfield, mail clerk, Murray, Iowa. Thomas W. Griffiths, Lucas, Iowa. Unidentified young man.

The List of Injured. G. D. Rummeny, Eldon, Iowa. Mrs. Joseph Harris, Chicago. George Prodin, Jacques, Kansas. F. S. Hagle, Pontiac, Michigan. G. Wilcox, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

G. Mathews, Neola, Iowa. O. B. Helmer, Davenport, Iowa. H. G. Bittorff, Eldon, Iowa. W. H. Dunham, Eldon, Iowa.

The engines telescoped the mail and baggage cars. Engineer Mills of the westbound train had time to jump, but stuck to his cab.

Firemen in Peril. Chicago, Oct. 26.—While fighting fire on the third story of the Illinois Moulding company's building early today, seven firemen were imprisoned and their escape cut off by part of the floor falling. The men were rescued by their comrades placing ladders to the windows. The paint on the floor exploded and this caused the floor to fall which at the same time covered the blaze on the floor below and saved the men from cremation. The loss to the building and contents amounts to \$50,000.

Footloose Girls. Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 26.—Fearlessly responding to the dare of a party of girl friends to climb the iron spiked steps of an electric light pole at Petersburg, last evening, while returning from a social affair, Miss Florence Morner touched her hand to a live wire at the summit and was hurled to the pavement below, breaking her neck. She cannot live.

## MISS ROOSEVELT'S TRINKETS ARRIVE

Are Shipped From San Francisco to Washington in Bond.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The personal effects of Miss Alice Roosevelt, which arrived on the steamer, Siberia, has been removed from the steamer, and shipped by express in bond to Washington.

The articles, which she alludes to as "trinkets," filled twenty-three cases, one of which was twelve feet long. Many of the cases were marked "glass, with care." None of the boxes was smaller than two feet square. The goods filled a big express wagon.

## THE NEW WOMAN IS GOOD AT OLD TRICKS

Padded the Cancellation of Stamps to Get Increase of Salary.

London, Ky., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Millie Philpot, postmistress at Urban, Clay county, the wife of Hon. Granville Philpot, ex-state representative, was tried before United States Commissioner Riley on warrants charging padding cancellation of stamps. Mrs. Margaret Bengt, postmistress at Rock Gap and Mrs. George Philpot, postmistress at Byron, both Clay county, were tried at the same time for alleged conspiracy in the same crime. All were bound over to the federal court, which convenes here November 27. All the parties implicated belong to prominent families.

## Strike Almost General.

Odessa, Oct. 26.—The strike has assumed almost general proportions in southern Russia. On the railways the tie-up is almost complete. Efforts are being made to induce the few remaining men to abandon their posts. Workmen in other lines of industry are also joining the strike and there is great danger that all business will be brought to a standstill.

Only a few local trains have been allowed to run on the railroads and tickets for Moscow, St. Petersburg and other points are being refused to would-be purchasers.

## Colored Family Cremated.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 26.—Four colored people were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the house of Harvey C. Spivey at Westpark, last night. The dead are: Isabella Spivey, thirty-four and her children, Marion, Gladys, seven, and William, three.

The skulls of the two little girls were crushed in and the fact has given rise to ugly rumors, which Coroner Bennett, of Long Branch, is now investigating.

## Cunliffe Pleads Guilty.

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—Edward George Cunliffe, who absconded with \$101,000 of the Adams Express company money, today pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in criminal court. He will probably be sentenced Saturday.

## Longworth Home.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth arrived home today from his trip to the Orient with the Taft party. When asked if it was true that he is engaged to Miss Alice Roosevelt, he replied slowly and reluctantly: "I have nothing to say to that question."

## PERISH IN A HOTEL FIRE

Six Persons Known To Have Lost Their Lives.

## SIX BODIES ARE TAKEN FROM RUINS

Horror Occurs in the City of Hot Springs.

No Register of Guests Is Kept and Hence the Names of All the Dead Are Not Known—The Bodies Recovered Are Burned Beyond Recognition—Three of the Dead Have Been Identified.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 26.—Six bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Pacific house, which was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The bodies are burned beyond recognition.

Those known to have perished are: I. Mann, railroad conductor, Denver; Harry Bradley, restaurant waiter; Mrs. Mack.

The Pacific house was a cheap lodging-house near the Iron Mountain depot, and last night had thirty-five roomers.

Mrs. Mack's infant is believed to have also perished. The search for more victims continues.

Up to noon no more bodies had been recovered from the ruins. Three of the six dead recovered have been identified. The other bodies are burned to a crisp and the hotel kept no register.

Roomers occupying the second story jumped and several were severely injured.

All who escaped were in their night clothing and were housed at the city jail. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from a night lamp.

Mann, one of those who perished, was a paralytic.

## Steel Famine in California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 25.—With the steel famine at its height and no immediate prospects of relief, Henry B. Huntington has decided to go to European markets for rails in order that several interurban lines now in the course of construction can be completed without delay. The rails ordered two years ago have not yet arrived and no definite promise has been given that the rails will be here for some time. Huntington is planning to purchase the supplies in Belgium.

## Chicago at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—The cruiser, Chicago, has arrived here. This evening at the Rainier club, Admiral Goodrich and officers of the flagship will be entertained at a banquet.

## ON VOYAGE HOMEWARD

Roosevelt Will Start on the Return Trip Today.

## WILL TRAVEL FOUR DAYS ON ATLANTIC

The President Will Board the Cruiser, West Virginia.

Will Return Around the Florida Coast to the Virginia Capes, Convoys by the Cruisers, Pennsylvania and Colorado—The Ships May Be Put to Speed Test by the Order of President.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Leaving New Orleans tonight on his return trip to Washington by sea, Theodore Roosevelt, for the first time since he became president of the United States, will be out of touch with the country for four days. During much of the voyage, he will be beyond the international three mile limit, and therefore outside of the confines of the United States. This unprecedented action was deemed necessary by the president in order to avoid breaking the quarantine regulations of the southern states. He did not wish any exception to be made in his favor, simply because he is president, although he had received assurances that arrangements would have been effected for an uninterrupted journey by rail back to the capital.

The sea voyage will afford him four days' absolute rest, of which he doubtless feels in need after his whirlwind speechmaking and hand-shaking tour.

At 6 o'clock tonight, aboard a government lighthouse tender, and in company with Secretary Loeb and Dr. Rixey, he will proceed from New Orleans to Sand Key light, at the entrance of the Mississippi river, where he will transfer his flag to the cruiser West Virginia.

The course of the vessel will be laid around Florida, thence straight to the Virginia capes, covering about 1,700 miles in all. It is expected that she will arrive at Hampton Roads the afternoon or evening of October 30, when the president will board his yacht, Dolphin, for the trip up the Chesapeake and Potomac to Washington, arriving about 5 a. m. October 31.

During the voyage on the West Virginia, which will be convoyed by the cruisers, Colorado and Pennsylvania, the president will probably occupy the cabin of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who is in command of the squadron, the admiral sharing the quarters of Captain Conway H. Arnold, commanding the ship. The president, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, will, of course, be in supreme control of the movements of the squadron. It has been suggested that he may desire to put the vessels to a speed test, than which the officers and blue-jackets would like nothing better. The West Virginia last year made a speed of over twenty-two knots an hour. Her sister ships are said to be equally fast. Should a race to Hampton Roads be decided upon, it would prove by far the most interesting event of the kind in the history of the navy. The three ships represent the most advanced types of naval construction. The West Virginia is equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, and an effort will be made to get into communication with one or more of the several wireless stations along the coast. Should the wireless system fail to work, the president will be absolutely isolated for four days. In his western hunting trips he has always been within a few hours' reach of telegraph connection with the capital.

## WOMEN TO BUILD A PLAY-HOUSE

Only the Classic Dramas Are To Be Presented.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Chicago is to have a theater where, the season through, nothing but the classic in drama will be presented. Its promoters are women and their purpose is to offer the works of Shakespeare, Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptmann and others of the class. The play-house will be maintained by subscription, and a stock company will be maintained from which "stars" will be eliminated.

This announcement was made Wednesday at the meeting of the Chicago Woman's club. Sufficient financial backing has been promised, according to the announcement, and the Woman's club placed its approval on the project by voting its moral and active support.

## ELKINS LAW THE REMEDY

Senator Foraker on Discrimination  
on the Part of Railroads.

### TO SUGGEST AN AMENDMENT

Would Not Confer Rate-Making Power on the Interstate Commerce Commission—Takes Issue With Secretary of War Taft, Who Recently Aired His Views at Akron.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker has issued a statement regarding railroad rate regulation, replying particularly to the arguments advanced by Secretary of War Taft, in his speech at Akron, O., last Saturday night. Senator Foraker takes issue with the assumption that those who don't agree with the remedy proposed by Secretary Taft are opposed to any remedy whatever. "So far as I am aware," says Senator Foraker, "it is universally admitted that an efficient and expedient remedy should be provided against all of them insofar as legislation can provide. The sole difference is as to whether conferring the rate-making power on the interstate commerce commission is even a necessary remedy. My contention is that it is not necessary and that all of the remedies that have been suggested it is unqualifiedly the worst."

The senator claims that shippers do not suffer from excessive rates or rebates at this time, and that their real grievance against the railroads is as to discriminations. These discriminations consist not only of discriminations between shippers and localities but discriminations between commodities in classification, by means of terminal charges, elevator charges, refrigerator charges and many other kinds of charges and devices too numerous to mention.

He continues: "We undertook to deal with this trouble, which we passed the Elkins law. In that statute we provided that it should be the duty of the interstate commerce commission whenever it should have reasonable cause to believe that any unjust discrimination forbidden by law was being practiced, to cause a proceeding to be instituted in the circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction, and that it should be the duty of that court forthwith to proceed to hear and determine whether or not there was just ground for the complaint, and if so enjoin it. The supreme court of the United States has upheld the validity of this statute. It is now in force. There is no reason whatever why, if any locality thinks it is discriminated against, or any shipper thinks he is discriminated against, application should not be forthwith made for relief and relief secured if the charge can be sustained, for the court is by the statute expressly invested with full jurisdiction to entertain the complaint and administer a complete remedy. This statute has been in force ever since the 19th day of February, 1903. If the shippers don't take advantage of its provisions it is their own fault. I think that it can be made more explicit, and I have drafted an amendment which I shall at the proper time submit to my colleagues on the interstate commerce committee of senate. It is no hardship on the shipper, but a direct benefit to him, to require his proceeding to be under this statute, and it will be amended, for because of the fact that there can not be one change made without necessitating hundreds and perhaps thousands of others, every such proceeding would not be for the benefit of the complaining shippers alone, but for a whole community of shippers, hundreds and probably thousands. The proceeding would, therefore, in fact be on behalf of the public, and should be in the name of the government and at the expense of the government or the railroads, as the court might deem just and equitable, and in no case at the expense of the shipper."

### Affects Italian Commerce.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The news from St. Petersburg that Count Witte will be premier of the new ministerial cabinet, with high powers, has produced great satisfaction here, and the belief is expressed that he will be successful in restoring order throughout Russia, as he was in bringing about the conclusion of the treaty of Portsmouth. The Russian disturbances will have an injurious effect on Italian commerce by preventing the exportation of silk and fruit. The latter is sent there from Italy in considerable quantities.

### Railway Restrained.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—Judge Munger in the United States district court granted an application of the Union Pacific Railroad company for injunction restraining the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad from interfering with the construction of a line being built by the Union Pacific along the North Platte valley. The application prays that the injunction be made perpetual.

### Lena Sails.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The navy department has been informed that the Russian transport *Lena*, which has been interned at Mare Island since last spring, sailed from that navy yard for San Francisco. She has been released and will return to a Russian port, sailing Sunday.

## ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Causes a Split in the Interstate Commerce Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—A large number of delegates to the interstate commerce law convention, refusing to stand for President Roosevelt's policy for the regulation of railroad rates, were barred from the convention of that organization, and thereupon held a separate meeting to give expression to their ideas on the subject. The original convention was held in Steinway hall, while the "anti" convention met in Music or Studebaker hall, several blocks distant. Aware of alleged attempts to thwart the purpose of the convention, the delegates at Steinway hall refused to admit delegates, although properly accredited, unless they would agree to support the president's rate plans. These delegates objected to the procedure, demanding that they be given the right of free speech, while the opposition charged they were sent by the railroads and other alleged unfair interests to pack the convention.

The number of delegates present at each convention was about even, ranging between 400 and 500. Speeches, organization and resolutions, including one which was presented in the Studebaker hall convention asking the president to settle the dispute as to which was the regular convention, but upon which no action was taken took up the time of the first sessions of the conventions. Resolutions will be adopted by the Steinway hall convention in favor of the president's policy.

### To Prevent Invasion.

Brussels, Oct. 27.—In the chamber of representatives M. De Favereau, minister of foreign affairs, during the debate on the government measures for the extension of the fortifications of Antwerp and the increase of the army, declared that the chamber should do its duty by adopting the proposed means of defense against possible sudden invasion; otherwise it would incur a terrible responsibility. The minister concluded amid Socialist interruptions with a warm appeal to the patriotism of the chamber. The premier, M. De Smet De Nayer, supported the measures, saying the country would understand the gravity of Minister Favereau's appeal.

### REAL ESTATE

Sweeps Over the Virginia-North Carolina Coast.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27.—The first real sale of the season swept over the Virginia-North Carolina coast from the northeast, and at Cape Henry, before the force of the blow prostrated the government's telegraph system, a maximum wind velocity of 52 miles an hour was reported. At Norfolk the rate was much less, but the blow outside drove the tide back into Hampton Roads and the Elizabeth river. Low streets along the water front were flooded and street railway traffic was tied up in some portions of the city by the flood. The east end trestle of the city line was under water and all travel to Newport News was suspended as the result of the tide going over the Tanners creek bridge.

### Why He Slew a Chinaman.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 27.—The steamer *Moana* brought news from Wellington, N. Z., of the murder of an old Chinaman by Lionel Terry, an English labor agitator, who lectured and worked in the United States, particularly on the Pacific coast. Terry, before surrendering to the police, wrote to Lord Plunkett, governor of the colony, saying he killed a Chinaman as a protest against alien immigration. After a lecture upon the need for the purity of the Anglo-Saxon, Terry went to the Chinese quarter and killed the first Chinese he met, by shooting him. Terry was educated at Oxford and has served in the garrison, artillery and British horse guards. He served in the Jameson raid and Matabelo war.

### Uncle Sam Represented.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The news that the United States cruiser *Minneapolis* had gone to Genoa to take part with the French and British warships in the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the new harbor works Saturday produced the best of impressions. The press and foreign office show great appreciation of what is considered to be a delicate compliment on the part of the United States. The minister of marine has ordered that the *Minneapolis* be given a place of honor at the review to be held at Genoa, where the *Minneapolis* is expected to arrive tonight.

### Bank of Central America.

New York, Oct. 27.—Cable advices from Berlin announce that the Deutsche bank and the Deutsche Ueberseische bank of Berlin, Lazarus Speyer-Ellissen of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and the Schweizerische Creditaustalt of Zurich, have founded a bank with a capital of \$2,500,000, to be called the Bank of Central America, and which will have its head office in Berlin. The business of the bank will be started in Guatemala, with the ultimate intention of opening branch offices in the surrounding Central American countries.

### Needs of Commerce and Labor.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The estimates for appropriations for the department of commerce and labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were forwarded to the secretary of the treasury for transmission to congress. They aggregate \$11,563,938, being \$2,532,051 less than the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and \$222,380 less than the amount appropriated for the department for the fiscal year June 30, 1905.

## ROYAL YACHT UNDER STEAM

Apprehension Prevails in Imperial Circles of Russia.

### READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

No Improvement in the Strike Situation, Which is Pronounced Grave. Ministers Take Speedy Action on Political Measures—Strikers Strive to Create a Reign of Terror.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The great strike has proved most effective in forcing the government to speedy action on measures which have been slumbering in commission for many weeks. Wednesday the ministers, after a five-hour session, finished the final draft of a law creating a responsible council of ministers, and Thursday completed the revision of the statute granting freedom of assembly. Friday the ministers held another session to discuss the election regulations of the duma.

The tactics of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg are apparently to create a reign of terror. Warnings have been sent to merchants to close in order to avoid pillage and the torch. The doctors are receiving notifications ordering them to discontinue visits to the sick on penalty of death.

Apprehension apparently prevails in imperial circles. It is reported that the imperial yacht *Polar Star* is lying off Cronstadt, constantly under steam, and that the smaller yacht *Strela* is held in waiting at the wharf at Peterhof for emergency use.

Workmen at the admiralty works and other naval yards have joined the strike. Several officials connected with the state railways, which are under the direction of the ministry of railroads, also have gone on strike. The Socialist leaders are organizing a movement for the sale of arms to the strikers.

By the greatest exertion the government succeeded in moving trains manned by military operatives on a few railroads. Traffic was resumed irregularly on the Moscow and St. Petersburg railroad and on lines from Moscow to Brest and Kazan. The first efforts were directed to the moving of cattle trains so as to meet the pinch of approaching famine in the two capitals, and one trainload of cattle arrived at St. Petersburg and another at Moscow. Peasants are also driving cattle into Moscow. Scanty supply of milk, butter and eggs is arriving in St. Petersburg over the Finland railroad, the employees of which refuse to strike.

The situation, however, can not be regarded as much improved. The strikers at their meetings were determined as ever to continue the strike, and the full force of the government railroad battalions is almost helpless in the face of the general strike on the railroads. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the absence of any widespread disorder.

General Trepoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison and given an additional division of reinforcements, declared that he is amply able to maintain order, and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm so as to avoid a conflict. General Trepoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disorder. He had printed in all the papers a notification that the troops would be ordered to use ball cartridges without any preliminary firing of blank cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

### Strike on Siberian Road.

Krasnoyarsk, Eastern Siberia, Oct. 27.—A strike has been started on the Siberian railroad.

### Run on a Bank.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27.—A run on the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit company reached such an extent that there were hundreds of depositors gathered around the bank waiting to draw their money. President Hugh Hamill said that there was no valid reason for the run, which evidently had been started by some wild or careless talk among the bank's small depositors. The bank, Mr. Hamill said, has made ample provisions through other Trenton banks to meet any demands that may be made.

### Will Not Deliver Up Negro.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 27.—Governor Hoch declined to honor the requisition from the governor of Texas for the return of Charles Evans, a negro, to that state. In doing so the governor said: "I believe that it is a good thing for Texas that Evans be not returned there. All the testimony in the case tends to show that if the negro were returned to Texas some serious harm would come to him." Evans was indicted in Burlington county, Tex., for shooting a white man with intent to kill.

### Support For Team Owners.

New York, Oct. 27.—Support for the New York team owners in the threatened strike of the teamsters will be given both by the National Team Owners' association and the Drivers' association. Henry C. Ford, president of the former organization, and Thomas B. Connell, secretary of the latter, made the announcement after conference with the local team owners.

## ANNEXATION

Talk Prompts Allegations Against American Minister.

Havana, Oct. 27.—The administration newspapers characterize the talk of annexation to the United States, which has cropped out in connection with the Anglo-Cuban commercial treaty, as a conspiracy, and even broadly hint that Herbert G. Squiers, the American minister, is a party to it. An unauthorized report is published that Mr. Squiers' recall will be requested. The report is treated as a joke. One version of the reason for the government's persistence in upholding the Anglo-Cuban treaty is the possibility that Great Britain will withdraw her legation and regard Cuba as a ward of the United States.

### Discredit Cancellation Report.

Havana, Oct. 27.—A rumor is in circulation that General Jose Miguel Gomez, former governor of Santa Clara province, until recently a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, and who is now in the United States, is buying 5,000 rifles in the United States for the purpose of organizing a revolution in Cuba. General Freyre and Rado, secretary of the interior, when questioned on the subject said: "If Gomez brought the rifles to Cuba he would not find any men to carry them, much less fight with them. We have heard such rumors. They seem to be gotten up for the purpose of convincing the United States government that there is a spirit of unrest in Cuba. In any event the United States will not permit the dispatch of arms to Cuba."

## INDEPENDENT

Tobacco Men in Conference With Henry W. Taft.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' association of the United States has been in session at the Hotel Astor. The association is composed of manufacturers who are opposed to the so-called tobacco trust. Forty-two manufacturers are included in the membership and 33 of these were present in person. The president of the association is Hiram Miller of Philadelphia; secretary, Walter H. Friedlander of Cincinnati; treasurer, John W. Surburg of New York. There was a conference with Henry W. Taft, who is at present investigating the so-called trust.

### Sold Out For Butter.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The cases of Burt & Dennis, grocers, and Frederick Hall, local manager for Swift & Company, charged with furnishing impure food to the League Island navy yard, came up before Judge McMichael in the court. John F. Burt and William H. Dennis, trading as Burt & Dennis, were charged with supplying oleomargarine as a substitute for butter. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$250 and costs and sentenced to 60 days in the county prison. Hall was fined \$100 and costs.

### Pinkertons Arrested.

Cattletown, Ky., Oct. 27.—Twenty Pinkerton detectives from St. Louis, who came to Sturgis to guard the mines of the West Kentucky Coal company during the strike, were arrested on the charge of entering the state as an armed body. They were released on \$1,500 bond each, the bonds being signed by President Gardner of the coal company. There are no indications that the strike will end soon, as the operators appear determined not to tamely give up their mines.

### Witnessed Bulldog.

Madrid, Oct. 27.—President Loebel left Madrid for Lisbon. The postponed bullfight took place prior to his departure. The president did not desire to attend it, but owing to the national character of the event he went to it with King Alfonso, witness of the brilliant cavalcade and departed after the first bull had been killed.

## GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

**EAST BUFFALO**—Cattle: Export, good to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; shipping steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; butcher cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice, yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.00; ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.50; spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Calves—Best, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Hogs—Medium, \$3.00 to \$3.50; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Yorkers and pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; roughs, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stags, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

**CLEVELAND**—Cattle: Steers, choice fat, \$5.00 to \$5.50; common and rough, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.00; mixed, \$3.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Hogs—Mixed, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Yorkers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; medium heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stags and roughs, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

**PITTSBURGH**—Cattle: Choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; prime, \$4.50 to \$5.00; city butchers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.00; mixed, \$3.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Hogs—Mixed, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Yorkers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; medium heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stags and roughs, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

**CINCINNATI**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 99¢; No. 3 red, 98¢; No. 4 red, 97¢; No. 5 red, 96¢; No. 6 red, 95¢; No. 7 red, 94¢; No. 8 red, 93¢; No. 9 red, 92¢; No. 10 red, 91¢; No. 11 red, 90¢; No. 12 red, 89¢; No. 13 red, 88¢; No. 14 red, 87¢; No. 15 red, 86¢; No. 16 red, 85¢; No. 17 red, 84¢; No. 18 red, 83¢; No. 19 red, 82¢; No. 20 red, 81¢; No. 21 red, 80¢; No. 22 red, 79¢; No. 23 red, 78¢; No. 24 red, 77¢; No. 25 red, 76¢; No. 26 red, 75¢; No. 27 red, 74¢; No. 28 red, 73¢; No. 29 red, 72¢; No. 30 red, 71¢; No. 31 red, 70¢; No. 32 red, 69¢; No. 33 red, 68¢; No. 34 red, 67¢; No. 35 red, 66¢; No. 36 red, 65¢; No. 37 red, 64¢; No. 38 red, 63¢; No. 39 red, 62¢; No. 40 red, 61¢; No. 41 red, 60¢; No. 42 red, 59¢; No. 43 red, 58¢; No. 44 red, 57¢; No. 45 red, 56¢; No. 46 red, 55¢; No. 47 red, 54¢; No. 48 red, 53¢; No. 49 red, 52¢; No. 50 red, 51¢; No. 51 red, 50¢; No. 52 red, 49¢; No. 53 red, 48¢; No. 54 red, 47¢; No. 55 red, 46¢; No. 56 red, 45¢; No. 57 red, 44¢; No. 58 red, 43¢; No. 59 red, 42¢; No. 60 red, 41¢; No. 61 red, 40¢; No. 62 red, 39¢; No. 63 red, 38¢; No. 64 red, 37¢; No. 65 red, 36¢; No. 66 red, 35¢; No. 67 red, 34¢; No. 68 red, 33¢; No. 69 red, 32¢; No. 70 red, 31¢; No. 71 red, 30¢; No. 72 red, 29¢; No. 73 red, 28¢; No. 74 red, 27¢; No. 75 red, 26¢; No. 76 red, 25¢; No. 77 red, 24¢; No. 78 red, 23¢; No. 79 red, 22¢; No. 80 red, 21¢; No. 81 red, 20¢; No. 82 red, 19¢; No. 83 red, 18¢; No. 84 red, 17¢; No. 85 red, 16¢; No. 86 red, 15¢; No. 87 red, 14¢; No. 88 red, 13¢; No. 89 red, 12¢; No. 90 red, 11¢; No. 91 red, 10¢; No. 92 red, 9¢; No. 93 red, 8¢; No. 94 red, 7¢; No. 95 red, 6¢; No. 96 red, 5¢; No. 97 red, 4¢; No. 98 red, 3¢; No. 99 red, 2¢; No. 100 red, 1¢.

**NEW YORK**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 99¢; No. 3 red, 98¢; No. 4 red, 97¢; No. 5 red, 96¢; No. 6 red, 95¢; No. 7 red, 94¢; No. 8 red, 93¢; No. 9 red, 92¢; No. 10 red, 91¢; No. 11 red, 90¢; No. 12 red, 89¢; No. 13 red, 88¢; No. 14 red, 87¢; No. 15 red, 86¢; No. 16 red, 85¢; No. 17 red, 84¢; No. 18 red, 83¢; No. 19 red, 82¢; No. 20 red, 81¢; No. 21 red, 80¢; No. 22 red, 79¢; No. 23 red, 78¢; No. 24 red, 77¢; No. 25 red, 76¢; No. 26 red, 75¢; No. 27 red, 74¢; No. 28 red, 73¢; No. 29 red, 72¢; No. 30 red, 71¢; No. 31 red, 70¢; No. 32 red, 69¢; No. 33 red, 68¢; No. 34 red, 67¢; No. 35 red, 66¢; No. 36 red, 65¢; No. 37 red, 64¢; No. 38 red, 63¢; No. 39 red, 62¢; No. 40 red, 61¢; No. 41 red, 60¢; No. 42 red, 59¢; No. 43 red, 58¢; No. 44 red, 57¢; No. 45 red, 56¢; No. 46 red, 55¢; No. 47 red, 54¢; No. 48 red, 53¢; No. 49 red, 52¢; No. 50 red, 51¢; No. 51 red, 50¢; No. 52 red, 49¢; No. 53 red, 48¢; No. 54 red, 47¢; No. 55 red, 46¢; No. 56 red, 45¢; No. 57 red, 44¢; No. 58 red, 43¢; No. 59 red, 42¢; No. 60 red, 41¢; No. 61 red, 40¢; No. 62 red, 39¢; No. 63 red, 38¢; No. 64 red, 37¢; No. 65 red, 36¢; No. 66 red, 35¢; No. 67 red, 34¢; No. 68 red, 33¢; No. 69 red, 32¢; No. 70 red, 31¢; No. 71 red, 30¢; No. 72 red, 29¢; No. 73 red, 28¢; No. 74 red, 27¢; No. 75 red, 26¢; No. 76 red, 25¢; No. 77 red, 24¢; No. 78 red, 23¢; No. 79 red, 22¢; No. 80 red, 21¢; No. 81 red, 20¢; No. 82 red, 19¢; No. 83 red, 18¢; No. 84 red, 17¢; No. 85 red, 16¢; No. 86 red, 15¢; No. 87 red, 14¢; No. 88 red, 13¢; No. 89 red, 12¢; No. 90 red, 11¢; No. 91 red, 10¢; No. 92 red, 9¢; No. 93 red, 8¢; No. 94 red, 7¢; No. 95 red, 6¢; No. 96 red, 5¢; No. 97 red, 4¢; No. 98 red, 3¢; No. 99 red, 2¢; No. 100 red, 1¢.

## OFFER PLACE TO JEROME

New York Republicans to Fill Vacancy on Their Ticket.

### HOT FIGHT WAGED IN CITY

Rival Candidates For Mayor Each Address From Six to Eight Meetings Daily—Grover Cleveland Indorses McClellan—Interesting Developments in the Great Fight.

New York, Oct. 27.—Events of unusual interest marked developments in the three-cornered municipal campaign now being waged in New York city. The Republicans have joined forces with District Attorney William Travers Jerome, and at a new sitting of the county convention called for tonight will ask him to fill the vacancy on their ticket created by the resignation of Charles A. Flammer, the Republican nominee for district attorney.

Mayor George B. McClellan received from ex-President Grover Cleveland a letter strongly indorsing the mayor's candidacy for re-election and criticizing sharply "the evidences of rank hysteria" which have appeared in the campaign. The ex-president declares questions have been brought into the canvass "as subjects furnishing opportunity for appeals to passion and misinformation, cunningly intended to aid personal ambitions and unworthy purposes."

Each of the three candidates for mayor address daily from six to eight meetings in different sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Mr. Jerome also pushes forward his independent campaign, and while he is speaking in one place his supporters are holding other meetings. Mayor McClellan addressed three meetings in Manhattan and four in Brooklyn. In each instance he talked to the voters on matters purely local to their districts, and in conclusion asked their support not upon promises, but upon the record of his administration of the city's affairs during the past two years.

William M. Ivins, Republican candidate for mayor, while continuing his attack upon the Democratic administration, took occasion to praise Mayor McClellan's personal qualities. "But he lends those qualities," Mr. Ivins continued, "to hide the worst organization of plunderers America ever knew. He is a facade, a splendid facade, to a great temple of iniquity." Mr. Ivins received a cordial note from Governor Higgins congratulating him upon his vigorous campaign.

William Randolph Hearst, mayor-city candidate of the Municipal Ownership league, kept pace with his competitors, addressing two meetings in Manhattan and five in Brooklyn.

### THREE DAYS

President Roosevelt Will Be Absent From American Soil.

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—At the end of nine strenuous hours of varied entertainment in New Orleans, which brought his exceptionally pleasant trip through the south to a close, President Roosevelt boarded the light-house tender *Magnolia* and began his return journey to the national capital. The president was transferred to the armored cruiser *West Virginia*, which was at anchor off the mouth of the river to receive him. For three days he will be absent from American soil, which has never before happened to a president during his incumbency, but through the means of wireless telegraphy it is promised that he will be seldom out of communication with the shore.

### Root's Request.

Washington, Oct. 27.—While the most critical points in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy apparently have been settled, a letter from Secretary Root to Secretary Shaw points out there is still ground for possible friction and expresses a wish that, pending negotiations now in progress, American fishermen and local officials avoid any precipitate action in the assertion of what they conceive to be their rights. The promulgation of the letter followed a conference between Secretary Root and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador.

### Coroner Will Investigate.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—Coroner Armstrong has decided to hold an inquest on the death of T. L. Clark, cashier of the Enterprise National bank. Frederick Gwinner, sr., president of the bank, after another meeting of the bank's directors, said he believed the federal authorities would give him permission to put independent investigators on the bank's books.

### Fatal Hotel Fire.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27.—Six bodies were taken from the ruins of the Pacific house, a railroad hotel, which was gutted by fire. The dead: Harry Bailey, a waiter; Edward Snyder, a porter; Mrs. Mack, a musician; A. L. Mann, railroad conductor, believed to be from Denver; two unknown men, who were charred beyond recognition.

### Got Ten Years.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John Adams of Louisville, the 20-year-old colored stable boy who was tried for killing John Graham, a jockey at Kenilworth race track, in July last, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years in Auburn prison.

## OHIO OLIO.

Live Intelligence of the Buckeye State. Indemnity Trustee's Report.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—The indemnity Savings and Loan company, which recently passed into the hands of a receiver, according to the report of the trustees filed in the circuit court owes its 3,000 depositors, most of whom live in Ohio \$665,325, of which \$208,789 is due at once. If the company waives its right to 60 days' notice on the passbooks, to meet this liability the company has \$99,498 of cash on hand and \$46,805 of negotiable securities immediately convertible into money, consisting of real estate and collateral loans.

### Expects Indictments.

Columbus, O., Oct. 27.—F. S. Monnett, who has returned from Akron, says he expects that several indictments will be returned by the grand jury now investigating the alleged bridge combine. The grand jury adjourned over until Monday because three of the officials of the Cleveland bridge companies summoned to appear before the body had forwarded the physicians' certificates of illness. It is the intention to keep the jury in session until they are heard.

### Sheriff Indicted.

Dayton, O., Oct. 27.—The grand jury which has been investigating alleged illegal charges made by Sheriff John A. Wright returned 12 indictments, jointly against the sheriff and his son, Deputy Sheriff Ed O. Wright. Nine of the indictments are based on charges made by the sheriff in conveying at one time nine feeble-minded children from Dayton to the State institution at Columbus.

### Asleep on the Track.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 27.—James Manning, whose home is in Rochester, N. Y., was instantly killed by a streetcar. He was intoxicated and was put off on a suburban line. He then went to sleep on the tracks and the same crew that put him off ran him down and his body was terribly mangled.

### Appleyard Properties.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 27.—An early foreclosure of the Appleyard traction properties, five of which are now in the hands of receivers, is indicated by entries made in the United States court here, calling for the early filing of all claims against those properties.

### Workmen Crushed.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 27.—Matthews Russell, 35, married, was instantly killed at the Niles tool works. While walking under a crane a great casting fell

# IS SHOT IN THE HEAD

Ohio Woman Found Dead in New York Hotel.

## MYSTERY ENSHROUDS THE TERRIBLE DEED

Separated from Her Husband For Short Time.

Doctor Green Draws Life Sentence for Murder of a Woman—Former Mayor Hinkle of Columbus Dead. Infant's Fatal Plunge—Adjudged Insane by Common Pleas Court. Fall Causes Death.

New York, Oct. 25.—A woman who registered as Mary Jane Calley of Cleveland, O., was found dead, shot through the head, in her room at the Aberdeen hotel here. A revolver lay beside her. According to the hotel management the woman had been at the hotel about a week.

Akron, O., Oct. 25.—Mary J. Calley was the daughter of Mrs. George A. Clark of this city. She was the wife of Ralph Pitzer of Youngstown, O. She visited her mother, formerly Mrs. Calley, for several weeks, returning to New York city less than a week ago. Her brother also lives in Akron. Miss Calley was 21 years old and was born and raised in Warren, O. She had been separated from her husband a short time. Her brother refused to believe that she committed suicide, and attributes her trouble to a man known as "Jack." Miss Calley never lived in Akron. Before leaving Cleveland she was seen in company of a well-dressed stranger.

Miss Booth at Canton. Canton, O., Oct. 25.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, spoke to a large audience at the auditorium in this city on "Bridging the Gulf." Miss Booth called on Mrs. McKinley and had a talk of 15 minutes with her. She was presented with a pair of slippers made by Mrs. McKinley and a photograph of the late president and Mrs. McKinley. Miss Booth was given permission to enter the McKinley vault at Westlawn cemetery and placed a wreath on the late president's bier.

Railroad Official Arrested. Norwalk, O., Oct. 25.—E. A. Peck, division superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who was indicted by the recent Huron county grand jury for larceny, was arrested at New Castle, Pa., by Sheriff Snyder of this county. The charge is that through Peck's connivance the Norwalk Traction company's grade crossing was taken away one night at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing near Chicago Junction.

Doctor Green Sentenced. Bowling Green, O., Oct. 25.—Dr. Alexander Green, formerly of Delta, O., was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Green shot and killed Mrs. Ella Tiffin of Weston last May because she would not marry him, and then attempted suicide. His defense was insanity. Green was unmoved when he was sentenced, although his daughters, who were with him, sobbed in a pitiful manner.

Declared Insane. Sandusky, O., Oct. 25.—John Fitzthaler of Huron, who held up and attempted to rob Fred Ulmer, paymaster of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, last summer, was adjudged insane by a jury in the common pleas court. Dr. H. C. Rutter, specialist of Columbus, examined him and he declared him to be insane. Among the marks of degeneracy are webbed hands and an unusually high palate.

Married in Kentucky. Hamilton, O., Oct. 25.—F. W. Boughton, a banker of New York, who is in Hamilton installing a new savings department in the Miami Valley National bank, eloped with Miss Elsie Brown, head waitress in the restaurant where he was taking his meals. Their acquaintance began when Boughton came to the restaurant. They were married in Kentucky.

Former Mayor Hinkle Dead. Columbus, O., Oct. 25.—John N. Hinkle, 51, president of the Cacti Soap company and ex-mayor of Columbus, died from a complication of heart trouble and a dropsical affection. Mr. Hinkle served the city as mayor from 1901 to 1903. He had been in poor health for some time. A widow and five children survive.

Fall Causes Death. Fremont, O., Oct. 25.—Mrs. David June, 82, wife of a wealthy pioneer manufacturer, is dead from injuries received in a fall down stairs. Mrs. June died in the same house where she and her husband had lived for 53 years. They celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary several weeks ago.

Infant's Sad Fate. Wapakoneta, O., Oct. 25.—Vernon Cleaves, infant son of Early Cleaves, fell into a tub of hot water while his mother was preparing to give him a

bath. His little sister promptly pulled him out, but the hot water had entered through his mouth and ears and death soon followed from internal scalding.

Lost Five Barges of Coal. Ironton, O., Oct. 25.—The towboat Ironides, in a fog, struck the cofferdam of the new bridge here, losing five barges of coal. The Ironides left Pittsburgh with 22 barges, in command of Captain Richardson, bound for Cincinnati.

## CZAR WILL GRANT A CONSTITUTION

At a Meeting of the Ministry It Is So Decided.

London, Oct. 26.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at St. Petersburg wires that he is authoritatively informed that the czar has decided to grant Russia a constitution similar to that of Germany.

The correspondent adds that at the meeting of the council of ministers, held yesterday, it was decided to satisfy the economic demands made by the people, but to refuse the political reforms asked, except the freedom of the press, which will be granted.

## CZAR REPORTED TO HAVE SIGNED CONSTITUTION

Such Is the Report Received in Chicago Today.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent says: "News comes from Peterhof palace that the czar has signed a constitution granting liberty of the press, free speech, freedom of worship and equal rights to all citizens. Count Witte has been appointed premier. It is expected that a manifesto will be promulgated today. If this does not suffice to re-establish peace, martial law will be proclaimed throughout the empire."

## TO REMAIN IN CABINET

Taft Announces That He Will Not Resign.

## IS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY

No Reason To Consider Him in Light of Candidate.

Satisfied with His Present Position and Has Authorized No One To Spring Presidential Boom—Announcement Puts at Rest All Talk of His Being a Candidate—His Akron Speech.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary of War Taft is not planning to enter a campaign for the presidency, has no intention of doing so, is content with his seat in the cabinet and means to stay there as long as the president desires him. Such is the substance of an announcement made by him, says the Washington Post, and will tend to put at rest, temporarily at least, the talk of his being a presidential candidate.

"I am satisfied with my present place and shall be pleased to remain in the cabinet as long as I can," added Mr. Taft. "I have already said that I had no intention of becoming a candidate for the presidency and authorized no one to spring the 'presidential boom' as it has been called."

The Post adds that Secretary Taft's announcement was called forth by published reports in connection with his recent Akron (O.) speech, that he has presidential ambitions.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM KIRKPATRICK

Good Crop of Corn Being Husked. Personal Mention.

Kirkpatrick, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Vella Luellen of Ada visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Linn, the past few days.

Owing to the inability of some of the members to be present, Wednesday, the Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church met with Mrs. Hattie Walton on last Tuesday. Nineteen ladies were present. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Ida Neal, Wednesday.

A small child of John Mason is reported sick.

Rev. Mr. Moffat preached quite an interesting sermon at the Disciple church, Sunday morning, his text being, "Except Ye Come to Us, Ye Shall All Likewise Perish."

The ladies of the Disciple church met at the home of Mrs. C. A. Rowe, last Thursday.

Mrs. Ollie Kennedy and son, Harry, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kennedy.

Mrs. Maggie Beers is slowly recovering from her terrible accident.

Corn husking is just commencing. The quality is good and the yield heavy.



## THE ENVOY OF KING MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.

Sadik Pachá, the envoy appointed by King Menelik of Abyssinia to confer with President Roosevelt with a view to establishing diplomatic relations between Abyssinia and the United States, is a prince of the Mohammedan church, a general of the army of his country (and an excellent army it is, as the Italian government has occasion to know) and minister of commerce. Sadik has just arrived in this country from Europe, where he has been studying government methods. Several of the European powers have representatives at Menelik's capital, though Abyssinia has no diplomatic agents in Europe. It is thought that the immediate outcome of Sadik's visit will be the placing of representatives of Abyssinia at the capitals of the most important governments of the world. In the illustration the hieroglyphics below Sadik's feet represent the gentleman's signature.

## Winning the South.

One of Theodore Roosevelt's most important books tells the story of the winning of the West—the conquest of nature and savagery—in that wide and interesting part of the United States. Now he is working out in person, by speech and handshake and the cheer of his genial presence, the winning of the South—the conquering of prejudices cherished in that section against his own strenuous self.

There was no trucking, no trace of insincere flattery in his way of greeting the men of Virginia yesterday. There will be nothing of that sort in his tour to the gulf and back. Theodore Roosevelt wants the favor of the people among whom his mother's family lived for generations. Half southern in blood, he has been hurt by the harsh criticism to which he has been subjected in certain parts of the South. But in so far as he may woo southern good will and affection he will do it frankly, fairly, like the man he is. He will neither abjure nor hide his principles. He will make his duty clear, as he sees it.

That is the way he began at Richmond. It was a stirring eulogy of the heroism and devotion of soldiers of Lee and Jackson, a brief but feeling tribute to the great Virginians whose names have been written forever on the records of their country. It was all sincere, earnest, true and just. But recognition of the glory of the heroes of the revolution and of the civil war and of the great services of southerners in the nation-building

years of peace, was only a stirring preface, as it were. The president's most vital appeal to his southern audience concerned the future and the present. He besought his hearers not to make of their glorious history an excuse for lack of ambition and endeavor. He pointed out their duty to their country and the world. His picture of the problems which demand solution was not blurred over with the light touch of unreasoning optimism. Nor was it dark with fear or lack of faith in the future of his country.

The forecast was one to stir southern loyalty and southern devotion. The president's frank fairness must appeal to southern generosity. He pleads for simple justice—the "square deal," at home and abroad. In ringing periods he told his Virginia audience that the American republic must do right and defend its rights. He blinked no ugly fact. National duties were stated simply and without dodging. But Theodore Roosevelt believes that in justice lies the cure of all national ills, the solution of every difficulty—justice between man and man, class and class, in domestic affairs and in relations with other countries.

It is good doctrine. It was stated with rare power and winning frankness. Such appeals have never failed to meet with hearty response in the South. The president will find his answer in the minds and hearts of his mother's people.—Cleveland Leader.

## Only the President Pays.

The United States makes liberal allowance for the traveling expenses of every senator, representative and territorial delegate in congress. The government pays for their junkets, their funeral cars, their committee tours. It is so generous that several eminent statesmen hoped confidently to be transported to the Philippines and entertained there free of cost when the first invitations for the Taft expedition of last summer were issued. And yet the president is expected to foot the bills when he is called from one side of the continent to the other on the nation's business!

Every commissioner, clerk, special agent, every inspector of red tape, every officer of the army and navy, every stenographer and watchman, every soldier and sailor who moves about on government concerns charges his railway fares, sleeping car tickets, hotel bills to a government account. Even the gratuities that government employees dispense for personal service when they are away from home are charged up against the government. But when the president answers the demands of his employers and responds to their invitations to visit and meet them, he is told that he must dip into his private bank account, and defray for himself the charges he incurs.

No servant of the people does work more difficult or performs duties more important than does the president when he leaves the capital to visit the voters in their homes. Frequent trips of the chief magistrate to the remotest sections of the nation have become as necessary as many other tasks that are laid on him by custom and habit. He should not be called on to pay for them out of his own pocket. He should travel in a federal train, the best that the car builders' art can build at federal expense. The fifty-ninth congress should provide for a president's train and traveling expenses.—New York Sun.

### Presented a Rocker.

In appreciation of her past services, Mrs. Eva Fletcher of south State street was presented with a handsome mahogany rocker by the members of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. at her home Tuesday evening. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. W. H. Lyons, which was responded to in a few words by Mrs. Fletcher. The evening was passed in a social way and a luncheon was served.

A marriage license has been issued to Jacob J. Kern and Miss Porta O. Doren.

## Where the Navy Is Weak.

In view of President Roosevelt's deep personal interest in the navy, it will be surprising omission if his message to congress does not contain a vigorous appeal for legislation designed to remedy the defects so sharply pointed out by a German newspaper. If the United States should go to war today, there would not be half enough officers and men to handle the ships of the navy. Within a year ten fine, large ships will go into commission, carrying crews aggregating 7,000 men. They can only be manned by laying up vessels now in service, some of them very efficient craft which should be kept in commission. The discrepancy between material and personnel in the navy is daily growing greater.

The general board has often pointed out the two great defects in the United States navy—the shortage of personnel and the advanced age of officers of command rank. But congress has tossed aside the recommendations of the general board and gone ahead with the construction of battleships. It is evident that nothing short of a vigorous warning from the president will stir congress to action. And when congress does take up the question of reorganizing the navy it will find that reforms cannot be instituted before July 1, 1907, if the work is to be thoroughly accomplished. The subject will require the study of the joint committee on naval affairs for many months.

The shortage of officers of the line has been met by increasing the number of midshipmen at the naval academy. This defect will soon be remedied, therefore, but the action taken will cause a congestion that must be reckoned with a little later on, and which could have been avoided if congress had increased the number of officers and men as it increased the number of ships. A large number of officers of about the same age will be turned out, and unless wise action is

taken, promotion will be very slow and the top of the list will be filled with dead wood.

The fighting fleet of eight battleships and four first-class cruisers now under command of Rear Admiral Evans is the flower of the American navy. Of the twelve commanding officers in this fleet, the oldest is fifty-nine years of age, the youngest is fifty-six, and the average age is fifty-eight. If these officers had been called upon to perform the service recently performed by the Japanese fleet, only two or three of them would have survived the mental and physical strain. For over a year the captains of the Japanese fleet were without a whole night's sleep. Their duties were such as could be performed only by comparatively youthful men in perfect mental and physical condition. Congress must provide by some method for younger officers of command rank. If the great ships of the new navy are not to be mere homes for the aged and infirm. A system of promotion by selection should also be considered.

The question of obtaining skilled engineers is a perplexing one. Either the engineer corps must be revived, or officers of the line must be specially trained and assigned to the engine-rooms. The machinery of a modern ship is so complicated, and improvements are so rapid that officers cannot be expected to keep pace with progress in this technical field while keeping their place in other branches.

If the disparity between personnel and ships should be come much greater, congress may suddenly cut the Gordian knot by refusing to build more ships until the increase of officers already provided for eases the situation. As the president has his heart set upon the "increase of the navy," it is reasonable to look for a strong message from him urging congress to provide more officers and men.—Washington Post.

## Civil Service Endangered.

The president, by executive order of October 17, holds the lid down securely enough, but he also kicks the bottom out. By this new departure an officer or an employee in the classified service may be summarily dismissed by the president or head of an executive department, for "inefficiency" or "incapacity." That is, the knocking of the bottom out. But vacancies are to be filled by drafts from the eligible lists made by the civil service commission. That is the holding down of the lid.

The order continues: "When misconduct is committed in the view and presence of the president or head of executive department, removal may be made summarily and without notice." And that necessarily makes the word "misconduct" overwhelmingly important. What is misconduct? There are as many different definitions of the word as there are different tempers and different opinions among men. Eugene Higgins, when he was a political magnate of the first Cleveland administration, held that to adhere to the Republican party was gross misconduct on the part of a clerk or employee of the treasury department, while your mugwump holds that to be a spoilsman is conduct outrageously unbecoming.

Now, all of us are ready to admit that a civil service reform administration can administer the civil service law in spirit and observe the order of October 17 in letter at the

same time, and without stultification. But suppose a disreputable administration were given power, a Democratic administration, if you please, very hungry and very thirsty, believing with that grim old Democrat, William L. Marcy, that to the victors belong the spoils, and indebted to Tammany hall for more than 100,000 majority and the thirty-nine electoral votes of the Empire state—suppose you had that sort of administration and this executive order of October 17 at the same time? How long would it take them to empty the civil service of all the Republicans in it?

The silliest things in the world would be magnified into the biggest sorts of misconduct—the way an employee parted his hair, or tied his shoes, or rolled a cigarette, or bit a sandwich. Any one of these might be "misconduct" so enormous as to merit dismissal.

But unless the Democratic party mends its manners it is going to be a long time between Eugene Higginses in seats of the mighty, and as we held that to adhere to the Republican party was gross misconduct on the part of a clerk or employee of the treasury department, while your mugwump holds that to be a spoilsman is conduct outrageously unbecoming.

And in proof of it one of the commissioners has endorsed the whole business, and might say to the mugwumps, in the language of St. Paul: "Do thyself no harm; we are all here."—Washington Post.

## VIEWS ON BIG DITCH

Isham Randolph Writes on Canal Matters.

## RECENTLY RETURNS FROM THE ISTHMUS

He Declares Americans Can Build the Canal.

Almost Limitless Resources Are at Hand To Be Used by the Builders. High Grade of Engineering Talent on the Board—Canal Will Be in Operation in Ten Years from the Present Time.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The isthmian canal commission made public a letter written by Isham Randolph, a member of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal, to Zina R. Carter, president of the sanitary district of Chicago, which embodies the views of Mr. Randolph concerning canal matters. He has recently returned from a visit to Panama with other members of the board, and his

opinions are interesting, and in view of the publication of the letter by the commission may be considered semi-official. In his letter Mr. Randolph writes: "What we do know is that it can be done; that Americans can do it; and that in as short a time as so stupendous an undertaking can be put through. We do know that almost limitless resources await the demand of the builders, and that the builders represent the highest grade of American engineering talent. Hence we may reasonably look for the passage of the great ocean freighters from the Caribbean to the Pacific before our calendars are headed 1915." He predicts the labor problem will be solved, though he says the introduction of the eight-hour system in the isthmus seems to be a mistake.

### THE LEWIS GROCERY.

## OYSTERS

The better grade 35c quart. The freshest crackers 10c a pound 3 pounds for 25c

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

# MANY DEAD OR INJURED

As Result of the Fight at the Briank Works.

## SITUATION IN RUSSIA IS YET VERY SERIOUS

Strikers and Soldiers Come in Conflict.

All-Day Meeting of Ministers Held in the Hope of—Finding Some Way Out of the Crisis—Industrial Centers and All Railway Lines Completely Tied Up—The Situation at Moscow.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—Fifteen persons were killed and 26 injured in a conflict between troops and strikers at the Briank works, near the city of Ekaterinograd, where the strikers had erected wire entanglements. The courts, banks and other public offices have been closed. It is reported that the strikers have taken possession of a train which was approaching Ekaterinograd, and have destroyed the station buildings along the line.

An encounter took place here between strikers and engine drivers who were preparing to take out trains. His-vois shot words exchanged, and a number of persons were killed or wounded.

A situation more crucial than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, and which shows no signs of amelioration, confronts the ministers, who under the leadership of Count Witte spent many hours in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis which the revolutionists and the socialists have cast the country. The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border places, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as completely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions, and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

Large meetings, mainly of workmen, were held in the university and the higher schools, at which the sentiment was unanimous for continuing the strike on the railroads to the bitter end. The proceedings at several of the meetings were of a strongly revolutionary character, the orators calling on their auditors to rise and slay all "Chinovniks" and the police and to meet the troops with armed force.

The Finland railroad to Helsingfors and the steamers constituting St. Petersburg's only means of communication with the outer world. The post-office authorities are now refusing to accept ordinary mail. The strike is complete in the great factory region on both banks of the Neva above the city and in several other industrial quarters. Forty thousand men are out, but they are conducting themselves in a most orderly manner. The store clerks' union proclaimed a two weeks' sympathy strike for political reasons, but it is probable that it will be only partially obeyed. Prudent inhabitants are laying in stocks of provisions so as to prepare for emergencies. As a consequence the prices of provisions have risen sharply.

### Situation at Moscow.

Moscow, Oct. 26.—This city resembles a state of siege. The price of meat has trebled and there is great distress among the poor. Many people living in neighboring provinces, and who came to Moscow, are camping in the streets, and 2,000 persons are living in cars on the Kazan line. The stations are in the hands of the troops. The post and telegraph offices are strongly guarded by Cossacks. The populace is becoming panicky.

Laziness is the fruit of misdirected philosophy.

## BUTTER

IS PLENTIFUL.

On account of the favorable fall pastorage there has been a large increase in the butter receipts. We will sell the country butter as long as it lasts per pound 21c

## Buckwheat Flour.

We have brought a large lot of genuine pure New York State Buckwheat and will sell ten pounds lots for 35c. Less than ten pound lots at per pound 3 1/2c.

THE CONSUMERS Wholesale Grocery.

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## MARION WEEKLY STAR

\$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

**16 Pages**  
**2 Parts.**  
**PART ONE 8 PAGES.**  
**PART TWO 8 PAGES.**

SATURDAY - OCTOBER 29

It's a cold day when the sultan of Morocco doesn't receive an ultimatum.

It's a cinch that Secretary Taft hasn't a notion of running for justice of the peace down in Hamilton county in the near future.

The wires told us last week that Cunliffe, the express messenger robber, had confessed "after having been submitted to the most acute torture by being put through the 'third degree.'" And yet America is held up as a civilized land.

Why isn't it worth \$150,000, to run an insurance company, if running a little thing like the federal government is worth one-third that amount?

Senator Penrose says the Republicans of Pennsylvania have no apology to offer. The senator probably realizes that some affronts are beyond apology.

There are some life insurance presidents who have about concluded that the experiences which they are at present having are worth the salaries they draw.

The only difference China can discover is that there are now two armies in Manchuria where there was only one.

Cunliffe must have mistaken the Adams Express company for some sort of an insurance concern.

A specialist on tuberculosis says bald-headed men don't have consumption. In a word, the first row is immune.

Ida Tarbell is now telling mothers how to train little ones. Ida always did delight in going from one extreme to the other.

It's hard to understand why parents will continue to send their sons to Harvard or Yale when the O. V. U. can lay four or five students out in an ordinary cane rush.

They may not know it, but it's a fact, just the same, that the few southerners who have gone out of their way to be discourteous to the president have been lost under the wheels of the presidential bandwagon.

President McCall now realizes that he made the mistake of his life by not making the management of his company a family affair.

The Republican state oratorical bureau will hereafter go slow on securing the services of any stumpster who has been feeding on roast whale.

Maybe Secretary Wilson intends to put that reduction in prices on the necessities of life in our Christmas stocking.

How some of those New York life companies have been able to pay the dividends they have is even more of a mystery now than it was before it was known the kind of salaries they paid.

So long as the beef people are compelled to spread so much looking for legal technicalities they can't consistently be expected to cut the price of meat.

General Miner and the other officers implicated in dishonoring Captain Taggart may retain their position in the army, but they can't hope to remain inactive and retain any position in the esteem of the world.

Some of the politicians might take a pointer from President Roosevelt. It's worthy of note that he's not unloading the same old speech day after day.

Uncle Sam might make no mistake should he first devote his time to the building of the canal and study the matter of fortifications later on.

"The president preaches policies," says the Columbus Dispatch, "rather than politics while on his tours." Which, after all, is the very best kind of politics.

Army circles appear to feel that General Miner should ask for a court-martial. The general public seems to feel that resigning would be a quicker way out of the difficulty.

## F. E. COON'S ELEMENTS

## OF POLITICAL STRENGTH

If there is one man on the entire Republican county ticket whose strength in a political way is beyond that of his fellow party candidates it must be conceded that Frank E. Coon is that man.

Educated in the schools of his home township with finishing courses at Delaware and Oberlin, raised a farmer, he has yet lived in such proximity to the city, that he has reaped the benefits of both rural and urban life without, fortunately, suffering the ills of either. One of the leading farmers of Marion county, the owner of a thousand acres of as fine land as the sun shines on, he is naturally interested in the welfare of the agriculturalist. At the same time his mingling in the lodge and social life of this city and his interests in a number of this city's industrial enterprises, make him alive to the needs of the city and villages of the county. He is thus admirably equipped for the office which he seeks, that of representative in the general assembly from Marion county. Young—he is under forty-two—vigorous physically, bright mentally, honest, outspoken, fearless, of unquestioned morality and spotless integrity, a manly man among men, he is an ideal candidate.

Throughout the county there are few, if any, who do not know Frank E. Coon, and whoever knows him has a good word for him. No one opposed to him politically will say aught in the way of ill of him. His life and his conduct toward his fellow-men has been such that no one has such a desire, were it possible to safely attempt it.

Though active in the politics of his party for a number of years, Mr. Coon has never before sought political preferment by the people of Marion county. He comes before them not as a politician, not as a chronic office-seeker, but as a broad-minded farmer and careful business man, who has been singled out by the members of his party to make the race for the state representative of the people of Marion county. His candidacy should commend itself to the voters of Marion county. A better candidate for representative never entered the race.

## DROWN'S CANDIDACY

## FOR COUNTY SHERIFF

Easton E. Drown is making a splendid campaign as the Republican nominee for the office of county sheriff. Few men in Marion county have enjoyed Mr. Drown's opportunity for enlarging his acquaintance. For the two decades he has been a resident of Marion county his business has been such that he has been traveling over the county, making friends and acquaintances on every side. He is known by all as a man in any and all ways capable of filling the office with credit to himself and his party. He is a man of industry, of sobriety—a fair-minded man. And his host of friends throughout Marion county will no doubt see that the honor of succeeding the present sheriff will go to him.

## A STRONG CANDIDATE

## FOR COUNTY TREASURER

The treasurer's office is one of the most important and, as will be readily acknowledged, one of the most responsible in the gift of the people of Marion county. The Republican nominee for this office is Sanford D. Wyatt of Prospect, for a number of years connected with the National mill of that place as bookkeeper and accountant.

Mr. Wyatt is an honest, straightforward business man, well-to-do, in the prime of life, who holds the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and of all who know him. His entire life has been above reproach, and thus it is that his candidacy has taken so strong a hold upon the people of Marion county. In his home he is known as worthy and capable of any office to which the people of Marion county shall see fit to elevate him, and the same great admiration which is had for him by his friends and neighbors is generally felt by all those with whom he has come into contact heretofore and during the present campaign.

Mr. Wyatt is a safe, careful, conservative business man, just such a man as an individual would select for a position of like importance to that to which Mr. Wyatt seeks election. The voters of Marion county cannot go wrong by casting their ballots for the Republican candidate from Prospect.

It's only fair to Governor Vardaman to refrain from longer coupling his name with that of Governor Davis. Vardaman, with all his lapses, never proclaimed his belief in lynching. All his administration, on the contrary, he has manifested his abhorrence of mob violence.

The bidders at the auction of Cassie Chadwick's jewels acted as if they had a fear that her jewels had caught the disease which afflicted her paper.

## Rev. Herbert F. Bigelow of Cincinnati

## says Grover Cleveland is an "object of ridicule"

and is not to be taken seriously. Let's see. Mr. Cleveland was twice elected president of the United States and Rev. Mr. Bigelow was once an "also ran" in the race for secretary of state of Ohio.

Of course it's a good joke, and all that, but yet there is something in this paragraph from the Chicago Tribune: "If President McCurdy's salary happened to be \$500,000 a year he wouldn't feel obliged to know anything whatever about the affairs of his company." There is on all sides a growing tendency to pay bigger and bigger salaries to the nominal heads of great financial and industrial institutions, while the real head, or combination of lesser lights which manages the concern, is far down the official ladder, working often with little hope and less chance of recognition or financial reward commensurate with its achievement.

A western exchange is trying to figure out the connection between a lobby, a bribe and a grafter. That's easy. A bribe is the instrument used by a lobby to control a grafter.

And then it's possible Colonel Bryan may have gone abroad rather than have remained here to "view with alarm" the record-breaking crops and harvests.

A "dustless" automobile has been placed on the market, but it still retains the odor common to it and the average white kid glove.

The price fixed in New York City for amputating a leg, \$150, looks pretty high, till one stops to consider that it's a pretty lucky visitor who escapes from that city without having his leg pulled for at least that amount.

The letting of the contract for the Newman bridge shows that a little publicity, now and then, is not a bad thing. On practically the same plan on which it was first let for \$9,860, it was let Tuesday for \$6,900, a saving of nearly \$3,000. And this, too, despite the machinations of the bridge trust.

It is said that Secretary Shaw, without doing the slightest violence to his imagination and with one hand tied behind his back, can picture himself in the White House.

By carefully perusing the speeches being made by President Roosevelt on his southern tour and noting how they are being received by the country, the senate may be able to figure on the kind of a proposition it is liable to run up against at the coming session.

The Republican candidate for mayor of New York, Mr. Ivins, says he's no man's man. It's probably just as well that he realizes this now as for him to discover it the morning after the election.

And now a prominent civil engineer says the Panama canal will be finished in ten years. We will now hear from Senator Morgan.

The southerners are getting so demonstrative over the president that they'll be celebrating the Fourth of July the first thing they know.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that "in the new cementing of the North and the South stuff ought to be used that will not crack or disintegrate." There appears to be a general feeling that Mr. Roosevelt is using the right kind of stuff.

Not content with repudiating the title of colonel and turning his back upon that mint bed, Mr. Watterson has blossomed out as a warm admirer of President Roosevelt. Mr. Watterson acts a good deal like a man who had about made up his mind to climb over the political fence.

The asphalt trust apparently feels that it shouldn't be held for an error in judgment. It would have as willingly paid that \$100,000 to Castro as to Matos, had it had any idea the former would win.

It would have been in much better taste for Governor Jeff Davis to have kept clear of the presidential party than to have met it only to make a speech of questionable courtesy.

William H. Holverslott, who asks the support of the voters of Marion county as the Republican nominee for county commissioner, is young, vigorous, capable, intelligent and clean—an ideal candidate for the office to which he aspires. Had the Republican party centered its entire energies upon the selection of its candidate for this office, it could not have made a happier choice. It should be a pleasure to vote for W. H. Holverslott, as well as a bit of good business judgment.

## THE CANDIDACY OF

## HARRY J. NICHOLS

The statement has been made, and it has gone without contradiction, that seventy-five per cent. of the counties of Ohio have lawyers in their probate courts, and that both the old parties in these counties make it a rule to nominate none other than lawyers for the office.

Along this line the following extract from the address of Hon. James O. Troup, president of the Ohio State Bar association, made at the annual meeting of the association at Put-in-Bay, last July, will be worthy of the perusal and earnest thought of the voters of Marion county.

"There are other matters of less magnitude, but of sufficient importance to merit the attention of this association. Among them is the probate court, whether viewed from a legislative or a constitutional standpoint. Although the lowest in the order of the courts of record, it is more closely related to the people than any of the others, and equals any of them in practical importance. It is the one court through which every man's estate must pass, and to which is committed the welfare of his widow and children, so far as concerns the conservation and distribution of his worldly effects. Its jurisdiction is without limit, save the will of the legislature, and that with no restraint upon its exercise. Its jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until it includes many matters of great importance outside of the administration of estates and the appointment and supervision of guardians. It is required to consider and determine questions as important and as difficult as ever reach the supreme court. And yet, it is the one court to which public sentiment will tolerate the election of judges who are not members of the bar, and who do not know the first principles of jurisprudence. In many counties the election of a lawyer to the probate bench is impossible. In one county it has been customary for a generation or more to elect a physician as probate judge. Whether an unusual prevalence of lunacy exists in that county, and would explain its selection of judicial timber, I am not advised. His ability as a vote getter counts for more than his ability to administer the office. I have known such judges who occupied the office several years, during which he settled many estates, appointed and discharged numerous guardians, adjudged many men and women lunatics and declared them restored to reason without a sign of a record to indicate his action. I have known another to delay important trials, not only while he issues marriage licenses, which was proper, but while he took the blushing bridegroom-to-be, into a private room and tried to persuade him to purchase, for two dollars, illuminated marriage certificates which had cost the judge less than fifty cents. Such prostitution of judicial office to petty commercialism is indeed deplorable. And these men were receiving from the public a much larger annual compensation than the trained lawyer on the floor above who sat in the common pleas court. These instances, not very exceptional, illustrate the need of a statute requiring admission to the bar as a qualification for a seat on the bench, as well as for permission to practice."

The Republicans of Marion county have nominated for this position, Harry J. Nichols of this city, a graduate of the local high school and the Cincinnati Law school, a practicing attorney, a man of honor, upright, honest, and eminent ability, a candidate of which the party is proud. The voter will do well to give the candidacy of Mr. Nichols his earnest attention before casting his ballot a week from Tuesday.

It has begun to dawn upon the country that the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company has dragged the United States into a very unfortunate position. The company rendered aid to Matos, who headed a revolution against Castro. The revolution failed. Matos was immune from punishment owing to the existence of a general amnesty act, common in countries where revolutions flourish, which provides that revolutionists shall not be called to account for participation in revolutions which have been suppressed. The asphalt company claims it should have the benefit of this law, which would protect its property from confiscation. Castro holds that the law applies to natives and not to foreigners, and the courts of Venezuela have upheld his contention. The company played Matos to win and lost. Now it asks Uncle Sam to collect back the stake.

Late reports are to the effect that Mr. Addick's senatorial boom is punctured.

## The army officer who sought to

## discard his Filipino wife to marry an

American girl, has discovered that the law follows the flag, even if the constitution doesn't.

Evidently someone has torn the word "resign" out of Mr. McCurdy's dictionary.

Senator Morgan is satisfied he can oppose the isthmian canal, just as effectively without seeing it as he could were he to accept that invitation and make a trip to Panama.

George Fred Williams having indicated that he is about to flop the ticket, the Massachusetts Democracy naturally feels a trifle more hopeful.

A professor of the University of Berlin has theoretically landed a German army in England and taken London. As the English didn't know of his design, no German lives were lost.

It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of the office-holders that it's well to consider the people and let the politicians hustle for themselves.

General Miner and Lieutenant Fortescue do not appear in the least worried over the finding of Judge Eason in the Taggart case. But then there are people nothing will worry.

Those New York life insurance officials will never have to begin any injunction proceedings to keep their likenesses and names off cigar boxes.

Eugene Debs is said to be anxious to make a third trial for the presidency on the Socialist ticket. It wouldn't be so hard to get next to his object if he was able to run enough to give him exercise.

Up at Wooster, one night last week, the juniors and sophomores attacked a house where a reception was being given by the seniors and freshmen and ruined the gowns of the girls in attendance by drenching them with evil-smelling chemicals. And yet there are those who scorn the advantages of higher education.

"Beef men lose, yet win," reads a headline in a Chicago paper. Were it anyone else, the public might not deem it possible, but it has long realized that under any and all circumstances where the beef people are concerned, they always win to the extent of making the people pay the freight.

The Bellefontaine Examiner says: "It was a common thing a long time ago for boys and girls to ask the consent of their parents before making engagements to do things or to go places, but the custom seems to be dying out entirely in this day and generation." Possibly so, but we can't very well blame the boys and girls for the fault of their parents.

An Illinois woman who sned her mother-in-law for alienating the affection of her husband has been given a verdict for \$2,500, which was doubtless every cent that kind of a man's affection was worth.

The Republicans of Marion county looked to the west to find their candidate for infirmity director, and selected Lafayette Holt, a well-to-do farmer, whose friends are legion. Mr. Holt's friends and neighbors, regardless of party lines, are enthusiastic over his candidacy, for they realize that he is honest, upright, capable and, in every way qualified to administer the office for which he is campaigning in a manner which will mean recognition of ability and economy to the tax-payer. Mr. Holt is a strong candidate and as worthy as he is strong.

## WHY MR. KLINEFELTER

## SHOULD BE CLERK

The Star has frequently spoken at some length on the subject of the candidacy of William W. Klinefelter, the Republican nominee for clerk of courts, but it may be well to again remind the voter that there is an exceptional reason for his being elected to office, in that at the last election he was chosen county clerk and received his commission only to lose the office to the present incumbent as the result of a technicality—a bit of negligence in the handling of his case in the courts. For a number of years Mr. Klinefelter has been a clerk in the employment of the Erie railroad, which is, in itself, a fitting guaranty of his ability, as railroad companies are not wont to retain in their employ incapable employees. But, aside from this, he has qualifications, which make his candidacy especially strong. He is an honest, upright, moral, sober, fair-minded man—a man that will bring to the office the highest credit and not contrive to bring it into discredit. His administration would be one of honor and fairness. He would not be a servant of his party, but a servant of the people. He is one who is fair-minded and believes in "a square deal" for all. The Star can say nothing too good for the candidacy of William Klinefelter.

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## KLEINMAIERS.



A SELECTION OF SUITS HERE AT THE POPULAR PRICE

**Twelve Dollars.**

That certainly is a wonder. The styles are correct in every detail and come in either single or double-breasted Coats.

The fit and workmanship is equal to that shown at most stores at five dollars more price.

You take your pick from fancy Worsteds, fancy or plain Cheviots, black or grey Diagonals and plain black Vicunas.

**Kleinmaiers.**

The Warner & Edwards Store

## Furs--

The collarless wraps make a piece of neck fur a necessity. The new shapes are here in every desirable fur.

Marten, Sable Fox, Mink, Persian Lamb, Squirrel, Electric Seal.

## Near Seal Jackets...

A thoroughly good quality in a near seal jacket is a very satisfactory wrap

They are in the seal skin class and the style changes but little from year to year.

Near Seal Jackets with Nutria collar and cuffs ..... \$24.00  
Fine Near Seal Jackets ..... \$35.00  
Extra Near Seal—Golden Beaver collar and cuffs ..... \$45.00

**WARNER & EDWARDS.**

### Small Babe Dies.

The three-days-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Coffey of Unapah avenue, died Tuesday evening. The remains were interred in the Price cemetery, Union county, Wednesday.

### Hickory Nuts.

We want to buy about 20 bushels good hickory nuts. R. T. Lewis & Co. wk

## FAST TIME ON PENNSYLVANIA

Seventy-Two Miles in Fifty-Six Minutes.

### HONOR MARKS FOR LONG-TIME MEN

A New Sleeping Car Company To Rival the Pullman People Is Exhibiting Its First Car, the Columbus—It Is a Radical Departure from Present Sleepers.

The management of the Pennsylvania, according to semi-official information, has under consideration a plan to award service stripes to uniformed employees. The scheme is still in embryo, and there is no assurance that it will go further than a thorough discussion among the transportation officials and executives. The Pennsylvania has been foremost among the large railroads to recognize long service in its employees. It was one of the first to adopt a first-class pension system.

Among the transportation heads, opinion is said to be about equally divided as to the advisability of taking up any further plan for recognizing length of service, and the opposition may yet suppress the project before it takes definite shape.

As in favor of the plan, it is argued that the careful records always kept of service of the employees will be available for the proposed system, and it will involve nothing additional but supplying of stripes, stars, or other insignia that are used. The project may be laid before the employees who would be affected for a vote if the managements as a whole approves it.

The system, if adopted, will probably be similar to that in use on other roads. The 'Frisco, for instance, has just adopted stripes and stars for its veteran employees. Uniformed men who have been with the company for five years will wear on the left sleeve of the uniform coat one stripe, and will get an additional stripe for each five years' service. After five stripes have been acquired, an embroidered star will be placed above the row of stripes and one additional star will be given for each five years' service. The 'Frisco and other roads furnish the insignia free to the employees.

The American palace car, Columbus, was sidetracked in Cleveland all day yesterday while the railroad men of Cleveland inspected it. This new car aims to overcome the advantage, and prowess of the Pullman company, and to start a new concern in opposition to what has come to be virtually a monopoly of the sleeping car privilege.

The Pullman company, having gobbled up the Wagner Car company, had the field to itself. The claim which the new car makes upon the railroads is based entirely upon the arrangements of the berths. These are so arranged as to disappear beneath the floor when not used. Their places as seats are taken by chairs. When the berths are made up the chairs are stored under the floor in the place occupied by the berths during the day. The berths when made up are supported by strong cables extending from the roof to the floor and stayed by iron rods. The claim is made for them that they are more secure than the old-fashioned berths, and that they ride easier because provided with woven wire springs. Another peculiar claim for the car is that it has sufficient ventilation without the necessity of opening the doors or the windows, a device being fitted to the car for this purpose.

The difficulty which the new company will have to overcome will be the long-time contracts between the railroads and the Pullman company, made before this car made its appearance. Another striking obstacle is that the car does not differ radically enough from the old car to make really much difference, in that it provides for no additional capacity. The principal difference offered is that chairs are substituted for seats during the day, in which the additional comfort claimed is a matter of question with the railroad men.—Cleveland Leader.

An engine and four coaches, making a speed test on the Pennsylvania, passed through Lima at noon Tuesday, having covered the distance between Crestline and Lima in fifty-six minutes, a distance of seventy-two miles, and breaking all previous records over that portion of the Pittsburgh-Chicago division. The run from Crestline to Fort Wayne, a distance of 131 miles, was made in 100 minutes, including a loss of two minutes at Nevada, where the track was being repaired. From Pittsburgh to Fort Wayne, a distance of 321 miles, the run was made in 212 minutes, including all time consumed on the stops. General Manager G. L. Peck and other officials on the train refused to disclose the purpose of the test. All previous records were broken.

At the annual meeting of the Big Four Railroad company at Cincinnati Wednesday, M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the board, cast thousands of

votes by proxy for the Vanderbilt controlling interests. W. P. Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, J. D. Layng and F. W. Vanderbilt were re-elected directors for three-year terms. Of the preferred stock, 51,998 shares were represented in the voting, and 283,436 shares of common stock. M. E. Ingalls will leave Friday for New York to attend a meeting of the directors, at which improvements and other affairs of the road will be discussed. At this meeting, Ingalls will be re-elected chairman of the board.

### IS FOUND IN A DAZED CONDITION

Charles Baker Is Taken to the Hospital for Treatment.

Covered with blood and still bleeding profusely from the nose, Charles Baker, a butcher, residing at Hepburn, was removed to the City hospital in Hess & Kirkendall's ambulance at an early hour Wednesday morning.

The man was found on west Center street. He was in a dazed condition and would probably have bled to death had he not been removed to the hospital in time. The hemorrhage is presumed to have been brought on by excessive drinking, the hospital authorities state. Baker was too weak to leave the hospital that morning.

### BULL MOOSE AS TROPHIES OF HUNT

Messrs. Washburn and Curtis Return from Hunting Grounds.

Darius Washburn and J. Q. Curtis have returned from Providence, Ontario, Canada, where they have been camping near James bay. The men spent the time hunting, and, although no deer were to be found, they secured two fine bull moose, on which the antlers of each spread over fifty-one inches.

## HANDS JOINED BEFORE ALTAR

Very Pretty Wedding at St. Mary's Church

### IS SOLEMNIZED BY REV. FATHER DENNING

Miss Eleanor Walsh United in Marriage with James Wallace of New Castle, at Eight O'Clock Wednesday Morning—Will Be at Home at New Castle.

One of the prettiest church weddings of the season occurred at St. Mary's church, at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when Miss Eleanor Lignor Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh of Patterson street, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. James Bernard Wallace of New Castle, Indiana.

Promptly at the hour mentioned, to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, the bride and groom, with Miss Joan O'Connor as bridesmaid and Mr. Edward Wallace, a brother of the groom, as best man, took their places before the altar, which was a bank of palms and smilax, where Rev. Father Joseph Denning pronounced the ceremony making the couple husband and wife. During the ceremony Mrs. C. Breen rendered two beautiful vocal selections.

The bride was attired in cream silk mull, with lace and with accordin plaiting, and carried white bride roses. Miss O'Connor wore French organdie and carried a large bouquet of carnations. Following the services an elaborate wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, who until recently, had been employed as a stenographer in the office of Charles H. Conley, is one of the popular set of the city, with a host of friends. Mr. Wallace is one of the highly esteemed citizens of New Castle. After a short honeymoon trip through the East they will be at home to their many friends at New Castle.

Those present from out of the city were Rev. Father Spellman, Misses Mary, Catherine and Daisy Wallace of New Castle, Mrs. Charles Caron of Rushville, Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham of Gallon and Mr. P. J. Kennedy of Union City.

### ANCIENT TREES ARE CUT DOWN

Trees Are a Menace to Pedestrians on East Center Street.

Two big trees that for years had stood as sentinels on east Center street, near where the Hood block now stands, were cut down by order of the board of public service. The trees had been killed by sawing the tops off and the life and limbs of pedestrians had become endangered by falling limbs from the tree. Owing to the network of wires running through the high limbs of the tree considerable difficulty was encountered in razing them.

### Entertained at Dinner.

Mrs. J. B. Miller of Prospect, entertained the members of the missionary society of the M. E. church at Prospect Wednesday. A dinner was served and the afternoon was spent in quilting.

## McCLAIN'S

## Challenge Sale Continues

and has proved the greatest merchandising event of the fall season. Scores of young married people have taken advantage of the wonderful opportunity and scores and hundreds of others will do so before the sale ends. Come to the BUSY STORE--the live one where a dollar will now do a dollar and a half's purchasing.

### Goods Delivered Free Anywhere.



### A HANDSOME ROCKER.

One that would grace any parlor or library, and if it isn't more comfortable than ninety-nine out of any one hundred you've tried--will not ask you to keep it.

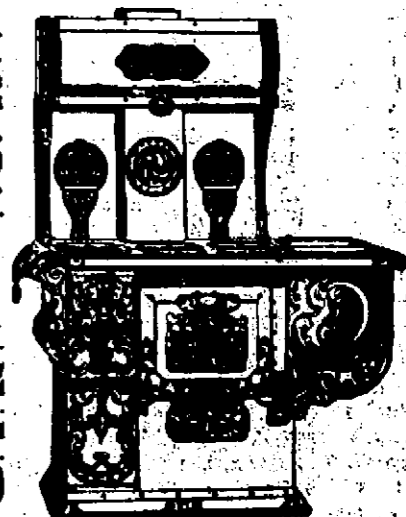
Solid Oak, Polished Finish Challenge price ..... \$3.95

THE LARGEST, HEAVIEST, BEST FINISHED

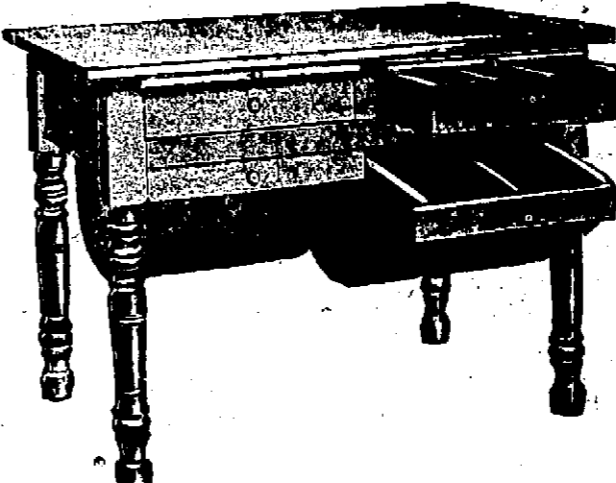
### STEEL RANGE

EVER OFFERED AT THE PRICE.

It tips the beam at 465 pounds--has 20x21 1/2 inch oven, large reservoir and warming closet. The body is made of two thicknesses of cold drawn polished steel with an interlining of asbestos. Burns coal, wood or gas. We guarantee it for 5 years. Challenge Price ..... \$35.00



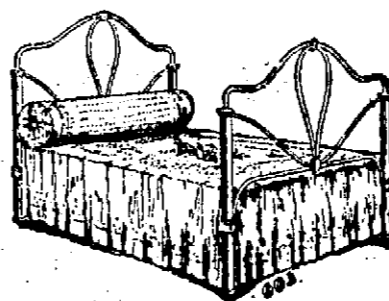
"Man works from sun to sun, But Woman's work is never done."



You can lighten it by placing one of these step-savers in the kitchen. Shop around and see what others ask, then come to headquarters and see these better finished ones at one-third less.

Single bin and one drawer only ..... \$2.95  
Double bin and two drawers only ..... \$3.95

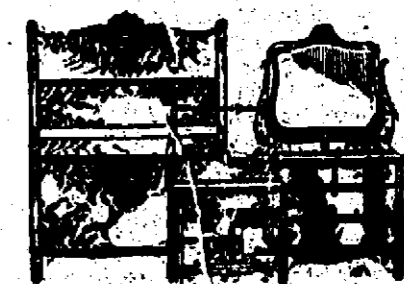
BOTH HAVE MOULDING BOARDS.



### Solid Brass and Iron Beds

We buy only in car loads and sell them at retail for but little more than smaller dealers pay at wholesale.

IRON BEDS ..... \$1.45 up  
ALL BRASS BEDS ..... \$16.95 up



### BEDROOM SUIT

We challenge the entire fur, we trade to produce a to equal this value at the price. Solid oak, beautifully carved and finished, Pattern French, Plate Mirror, oval dresser in wash stand. (See cat.) Our challenge price ..... \$10.75

There's only one "Biggest"--Only one that actually undersell every other store within 100 miles--That's McCLAIN'S.

**New Huber Block, - Marion, Ohio.**

Get the cash habit.

THE REASON  
**NEW YORK**  
**STORE'S**  
**SHOES**  
**SELL**

IS BECAUSE THE  
PRICES AND  
QUALITIES ARE  
RIGHT.

### HAND MANGLED IN A HAY BALER

While Giving Directions as to Its Operations Man Is Hurt.

While showing some men how to operate a hay baler at his home near

Read what this Bankrupt Sale means to

## PRICES

Night lamps, complete, 10c.  
Larger lamps, complete, 15c.  
No. 2 lamp burners 4c; No. 1, 3c.  
All chimneys 4c.  
Good tin cups, 3 for 5c.  
Good lanterns, 39c.  
Stove polish 3c. Fire shovels 3c.  
Iron handles 3c.  
Set white metal tea spoons 8c.  
Table spoons 12c.  
Gas mantles, 3 for 25c.

**Mrs. A. O. Jennings**

The Bee Hive. N. Main St

## The Best Hardware

There is absolutely no better anywhere, no matter what the price is.

Good saws 75c  
Good smoothing planes 70c  
Sawyer jack planes \$1.25  
Iron block planes 20, 30 and 40c  
Arcade saw files 7, 8 and 10c  
Arcade flat files, 8 to 10c, 10 to 12c  
Wood planes, 1c  
Cast steel gimlet bits 10c  
Spiral screw drivers \$1.25  
Allen's 26-in blood band saw \$1.50  
Best hand locks 25c complete  
First line of padlocks 5 to 45c  
Best brass lanterns 50c  
All steel lawn mowers 40c  
Paints, oils, white lead, window glass, etc at money saving prices.

## The Ark.

145 & 147 South Main Street

## DIVORCE CASES ARE NUMEROUS

One-Third of Cases for Legal Separation.

## SIXTY-EIGHT ARE DOCKETED FOR TERM

During the Past Two Years Divorce Suits Have Become So Numerous That Many Lawyers Refuse To Accept Employment in Them—Many Complaints Are Filmy.

Judging from the appearance of the docket of the court of common pleas, in which 287 cases are entered, one-third of the time of the court for the term will be occupied with the disposition of divorce cases.

The number of divorce proceedings entered for the term is sixty-eight, although the court has disposed of a number within the past few months.

During the past two years divorce suits have become so numerous and proceedings are begun on such flimsy pretexts that many of the law firms have refused to accept employment in them, and the case must be indeed a meritorious one and the violations of the marital contract flagrant in the extreme if it is considered by some law firms.

In the matter of Harry C. Thompson against Paul S. Thompson and others, Rollin H. Thompson, guardian of George W. Thompson, has filed an answer in which he states that his ward is of tender years and he asks that his ward's interests be protected by the court.

It appears that the grand jury is not making very rapid progress in its investigation of cases and will probably not complete its work and return its report until next Monday.

The Fairbanks Steam Shovel company has begun suit against A. B. Lowry, in the court of common pleas, to recover \$228.

## OBITUARIES.

Winget L. Carey, son of William and Agnes Carey, was born near Agosta, March 6, 1834, and departed this life at his late home south of Agosta, Friday, October 20, 1905, aged seventy-one years, seven months and fourteen days. March 12, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mahala Myers. This service was solemnized by the late Rev. A. D. Matthews at the residence of the bride's parents in Pleasant township. To them were born eleven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. The wife and mother departed this life, November 28, 1904. Two sons and three daughters having preceded both parents to the tomb. For some years Mr. Carey was in feeble health, was confined to his home since March 16. He was a man of industry, prudence and economy; honest and truthful in his dealings. His wife was an excellent christian woman and together they reared a family held in high esteem. The funeral service was held at the home Sunday, October 22, attended by Rev. J. A. Sutton and a very large audience of friends and neighbors. Following the service the remains were laid to final rest in the Agosta cemetery.

Samuel Franklin Everett was born on the farm in Big Island township, Marion county, Ohio, June 20, 1859, where he lived until April 1, 1898, when, on account of poor health, he with his family removed to their late home on north Main street, Marion, Ohio. There he resided until October 11, 1905, the date of his sudden death. His death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy, which, from all evidence, was instantaneous. He had been enjoying fairly good health for some time and had been almost constantly at the bedside of his aged mother, who had been dangerously ill for several weeks, but had partially recovered, over which he greatly rejoiced, and was happy in the thought of her early returning to health. Mr. Everett was unmarried and lived with his mother, to whom he was very devoted. He was the son of William Everett, deceased, and Mrs. Electa L. Everett, who, with four sons, survive him—W. B. G. T. L. R. and E. T. Everett, all of this county. He died a christian, and full of the faith that sustains when all else fails. Having experienced religion within the last two years, during which time he was faithful and true to his God. It is a pleasing memory to meditate upon the fact that each and every evening, these two mother and son, would humbly kneel and offer earnest pleading prayer to that God, whom they so truly loved, and unthought his death was sudden; and unexpected, yet we feel and confidently believe that he has entered into that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

Alexander Anshu, a well-known citizen of Marion county, Ohio, was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 30, 1827. When yet a small boy his parents removed to the state of Indiana, where he grew to early manhood, after which he returned to Ohio and settled in Marion county, where

he was subsequently united in marriage with Miss Matilda Mitchell of Claridon township, March 3, 1852. To this union were born thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, twenty-nine grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Three of his children preceded him to the unseen land. He leaves an aged companion and ten children, and many friends to mourn their loss. At the call of his country he enlisted in K company, 174th regiment, O. V. I., serving in Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina to the expiration of his term of enlistment. While yet quite young he embraced religion and united with the M. E. church and lived as an acceptable member until he was called to his home beyond the river. He died at his home at Claridon, October 19, 1905, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years and nineteen days. His funeral took place from the M. E. church, near his home, on Saturday, October 21, 1905, at 1:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. J. L. Fensley of Marion, Ohio. A large concourse of people attended the last sad rites.

## A BIG INDUSTRY STILL GROWING

Marion Steam Shovel Company Employs 1,000 Men.

## THIS IS EXCLUSIVE OF OFFICE FORCE

The Employees Include Several Hundred Skilled Workmen—The Expenditure of the Large Amount Represented by the Company's Pay-Roll Means Much to Marion.

An evidence of the growth of Marion's manufacturing interests is provided by the fact that the Marion Steam Shovel company paid 1,000 employees now on its payroll Wednesday.

This force is wholly in addition to those employed in the official and clerical positions.

The exact amount of the payroll has not been announced but the force of the company includes several hundred skilled workmen, whose pay is equal or better than the average mechanic receives.

The distribution of so large a sum each pay-day means a great deal to the merchants of the city and the general prosperity of all of Marion's institutions.

## AGED LADY DIES AT HOME OF SON

Comes with Her Husband to This County Many Years Ago.

Mrs. Catherine Fralick, aged eighty-eight years, died late Wednesday night at the home of her son, Henry Fralick, just west of Cardington, death resulting from old age. The deceased had been in perfect health, she being able to take part in the household duties practically as well as ever, until two weeks ago, when she commenced to fall. Her husband, Christopher Fralick, preceded her to the grave two years.

Mrs. Fralick, together with her husband, came to this country from Germany twenty-two years ago, and has made her home in this county ever since with her only son, Henry Fralick, who, with eight children, survives her.

The funeral will be held Saturday and the remains will be interred in the Wyatt cemetery near Norton.

## UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

Charles E. Blair, C. W. Clark, Otis Donnan, Joe Donahue, Albert Eschan, J. V. George, B. W. Green, Arthur Hurn, Alfred Hunt, Charles Hart, Thomas Lyons, Clifton E. Lenox, Ray H. McCarthy, Frank Nesom, M. Otis, D. D. S. Clyde Pickett, Elmer Patterson, Lonville X. Stover, Martin Swick, Tedford White, Dwight Woods, C. E. Wiley, Thaddeus Ward, D. D. S. Francis Willet, Jesse Yeakum, Miss Daisy Fosnot, Mrs. Bell Brown, Miss Susie Cox, Mrs. Mary Downs, Miss. Nate Danner, Mrs. Susie Edgington, Miss Cora Glassinger, Mrs. Ella Gahleher, 2. Mrs. Sarah Grisso, Mrs. Cora M. Hopkins, Miss Madeline McFerry, Mrs. L. E. Neal, Miss Marjorie Price, Miss Agnes Sechrist, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Clara Sepulveda, Miss Ella Woodrow, Miss Libbie Williams, Foreign, Miss Vullaglio, Giorgi Mayk Stonefer, Franciszek, Zawieruchi, M. Gindinni Lattredia.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

The Moral Schools.

The Moral schools gave a fine entertainment at the Baptist church on last Friday evening, October 20, for the benefit of the schools. Every performance was first class and very much praised by a large audience. Never was greater interest manifested by the pupils. A neat sum was realized. The schools are progressing nicely. The school board has adopted an excellent high school course and the schools rank among the best in the county.

Everything that is blind and grins at the locksmith isn't love.

## SATISFACTORY IS THE RESULT

Of the Merchants' Fall Opening Last Week.

## FINANCIAL REPORTS MADE WEDNESDAY

R. T. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee, Says on the Whole the Fall Is a Success—Bad Weather for Several Days Keeps Farmers at Home.

The committee of the merchants' and manufacturers' fall opening held a meeting at the Commercial club, Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of making the financial reports. The financial committee reported that a small sum of the subscription money was still uncollected and that when in, the subscription, while not large enough to cover the amount expended, would be very satisfactory. A motion was made and carried that the deficiency be drawn from the treasury of the Merchants' association.

R. T. Lewis, chairman of the committee, reports that all the members of the committee expressed a satisfactory opinion of the results obtained by the opening, as while the sales were not enormous, mainly due to bad weather for several days, the idea was carried out and people who have never visited the city were here and spent considerable time in viewing the stores.

## WILL ORGANIZE ATHLETIC CLUB

Catholic Young Men Take Steps To Form Sporting Club.

Wednesday evening, a number of young men met in the Knights of Columbus hall on west Center street for the purpose of considering the organization of an athletic association exclusively for Catholics. All those present were heartily in favor of such an organization and steps will be taken next week for organization. Sports of all kinds will be had. A football eleven will be organized at once, and the High school team will probably be challenged.

## MARRIED AT LARUE BY REV. J. A. SUTTON

The Newly-Wedded Couple Will Reside in Marion.

LaRue, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Portia Olla Doren and Mr. Jacob J. Kern were married by Rev. J. A. Sutton, Wednesday afternoon. The bridegroom is an industrious young man of well-to-do parents, who reside near Morral. The bride has made her home since childhood with her grandmother, Mrs. Oscar Travis of Cherry street, Marion, where for the present the young people will make their home.

## MARION GIRL WEDS IN WEST

Travels Fourteen Hundred Miles To Marry Lover.

## COURTSHIP BEGINS A PRETTY ROMANCE

Meeting at a Picnic in Wheatland, Wyoming. It Is a Case of Love at First Sight—The Young Lady Wednesday Completes Her Long Journey.

At the end of a journey of nearly 1,400 miles to meet her sweetheart, Wednesday, Miss Claire Colvin of Garden street, this city, was wed at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Mr. James Burton of Wheatland, Wyoming.

The marriage was the culmination of a pretty romance. A year ago while visiting at the little town of Wheatland, Miss Colvin met Mr. Burton, a prosperous young jeweler of that place. They met at a picnic and from that time on they saw much of each other.

Miss Colvin prolonged her visit, and not until June last, when she was called home by the serious illness of her father that resulted in his death, did her visit at Wheatland come to an end. But through all the pangs of sadness and death, love found its way soothed the aching heart with the gentle touch of golden sunbeams, and Miss Colvin became the fiancée of the Wyoming jeweler.

Monday, after months of preparation for the event that was to end in the union of their lives forever, Miss Colvin departed on her long journey, arriving there about noon Wednesday. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon they were married, Miss Maud Shute of Summit street, a friend of the happy bride, receiving a telegram to that effect, Wednesday evening.

A Close Call.

It will be a close call between the state of Ohio and the city of New York which will be the most interesting election night Cincinnati Enquirer.

## MAKE TEST OF THE POWER WEDNESDAY

Power from Stratford Is Transmitted to Marion for Test.

At 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the first power from the new power-house of the C. D. & M. at Stratford was transmitted over the wires and for about twenty minutes the local cars were running by the power transmitted from there. The power was furnished through the sub-station at Prospect and was turned on as a test in order to see that the lines were all clear. The test met with success and the change of power was hardly noticeable.

Work will be started shortly in placing the new machinery in the local power plant and as soon as this is completed, Marion's new lights, which will be used in the street lighting, will be put up. It is thought that the work of putting in the new machinery and having everything in first class running order will not be completed before spring.

## DIES SUDDENLY TUESDAY NIGHT

Death of Benjamin Hite of Heart Disease.

## HAD COMPLAINED OF HEART PAINS

Retires at 9:30 in the Evening and Soon Expires—Is Born in Perry County, but Resides in Marion County Nearly All His Life—Arrangements for the Funeral.

Benjamin F. Hite, a prominent farmer of Grand Prairie township, residing half a mile west of Brush Ridge, died suddenly of heart disease, Tuesday night, at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. Hite had been complaining of pains in the region of his heart during the evening and lay down on his bed, when a sudden attack caused his death. He was dead within ten minutes after lying down.

The deceased was born in Perry county, but had spent the major portion of his life in Marion county. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Misses Nora and Elma Hite and Mrs. Jasper Brown of White county, Illinois.

The funeral service was held at the Baptist church at Brush Ridge, Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, followed by interment in the Brush Ridge cemetery.

Fire From Defective Flue. A small blaze resulting in slight damage occurred in the rear of the Boggs' saloon at La Rue, Wednesday afternoon. It was due to a defective flue. The village department extinguished it with little difficulty.

Don't miss Big Four excursion to Cleveland, Sunday, October 29. Special train will leave 8:35 a. m. Only \$1.00 for the round trip. 282-15&wk

## SUFFERS TOTAL MEMORY LAPSE

Peculiar Affliction of the Aged Joseph Burley.

## BLOOD VESSEL IN HIS BRAIN BURSTS

Such, at Least, Is the Belief of the Physicians—A Clot Forms in the Brain Which Causes His Present Plight—Will Probably Result Fatally.

A remarkably peculiar misfortune befell Joseph Burley, aged sixty-five years, residing at Agosta, while teaming Thursday. As a result of the strain of lifting and stooping over, a small blood vessel of the brain is believed to have burst, causing a total lapse of memory.

Although the unfortunate man's condition is extremely critical, it is not believed that the result will be fatal.

Early that morning, Mr. Burley and Samuel Stiffer went into the country after a load of wood. When they returned to Agosta about 10 o'clock, Stiffer noticed his companion acting queerly. He seemed in no agony, but talked unintelligently about things. He had no remembrance of where they had been or could not even tell his own name when asked.

As quickly as possible, Burley was taken to his home, where Dr. J. E. Holmes was called. The doctor was mystified. He could come to no logical conclusion as to the cause of the old man's affliction save that of a ruptured blood vessel.

"It is a most remarkable case," said Dr. Holmes over the telephone. "He has no memory and I am unable to make a proper diagnosis of the case other than that of a ruptured blood vessel. It is impossible to say at this time what the outcome will be, but I do not expect any immediate fatal results."

The victim is married and has four grown children.

## SURPRISED ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Thomas Moon of Scott Town Remembered on His Natal Day.

In honor of his sixty-ninth birthday, Mr. Thomas Moon of Scott Town was very pleasantly surprised by his children and grandchildren, numbering twenty-two, at his home Tuesday. The surprise was complete in every way. Following an elaborate dinner, a social time was enjoyed.

The county commissioners gave the Waldo bridge improvement a hearing Thursday, the hearing being attended by a number of the people about Waldo interested in the work to be done.

Ralph Baker of Farming street was removed to the City hospital, Wednesday, suffering from typhoid fever.

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The Star wants your "Want" Advertisements in this WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents for a single insertion. Five for three insertions. Ten for six insertions. Not to exceed five lines.

Particular advertising in these columns is desired for their mail address. In our care, one do so free of charge.

Specimens of the cheapness of Star Want Ads—don't ask us to charge you for the cost of your ad. All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in sealed envelopes.

## STAR Want Ads Bring Quick Returns

FOR SALE—Some real estate at a bargain. 250 acres near Norton, elegant barn and other buildings, abundant fruit of all kinds, best of water, an all-round good farm. Also 133 acres near Waldo, black and sandy loam, good buildings, abundant fruit, gravel bank on farm.

Also dwelling and store room combined in Chesterville, Morrow county. Rentals pay big interest on investment.

These are money making properties but must be sold at once.

A. P. Wintermute, 284 north Washington street, Delaware, O. 280-s-12-23-wk-4-p

FOR SALE—3 barns, 1 house, to be moved; 3 milk cows, 5 Dorset rams. E. B. Durfee. 271-d&wk-tf

FOR SALE—In lots to suit, 150 feeding steers, 900 to 1100 pounds, and five hundred breeding ewes. Address C. D. Hudson, or R. and W. Irwin, Morral, O. 261-t&wk-tf-c

Mrs. J. B. Miller entertained at her home at Prospect, Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Allen Fluorick of Fremont. Mrs. J. S. Langer and Mrs. Lida of this city were guests.

Poor men have no time for the troubles of the rich.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

The School Examiners of Marion county Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday.

November Fourth. December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 4 p. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of \$3.00 will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade is 60 or below. In which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade is 60 or below. In which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

F. A. KENNEDY, President W. P. MALONEY, S. W. A. HENDERSON, Clerk Examiners

## NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of S. F. Everett, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of S. F. Everett, late of Marion county, deceased. Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1905. G. T. EVERETT, Morral O. 12 f&wk-15

## Sheriff's Sale

Ura B. Durkin vs. John N. Hurst, et al. In court of common pleas, Marion county, Ohio. Case No. 11008. By virtue of order of sale issued out of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, directed to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court-house in Marion county, Ohio, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day the following described real estate: Situated in the counties of Marion and Hardin and the state of Ohio and in the township of Bowling Green in said Marion county and in the township of Hale in the said county of Hardin and bounded and described as follows: Being part of survey No. 1212, one hundred and four poles from the northeast corner thereof, thence south 79 1/2 degrees west two hundred poles, crossing a branch of the west line of one hundred and two poles; thence south ten and one-half degrees, east one hundred poles to a stake in the aforesaid lot No. two; thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east two hundred poles, crossing a small branch several times to a stake in the east line of north ten and one-half degrees west one hundred poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less.

Appraised at \$6,500.00, sixty-eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and 75 cents. Terms of sale to be made free of the dollar interest and upon the following terms: One-third cash on day of sale, the balance in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and to bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually. Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 31 day of October, A. D. 1905.

PETER C. SELLS, Sheriff M. C. O.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Deputy Sheriff M. C. O. Criesinger & Guthrie, plaintiff's attorneys. 20-wk-Fri-G

## Sheriff's Sale.

Ezekiel Brown vs. John W. Esley, et al. In court of common pleas, Marion county, Ohio. Case No. 1124. By virtue of order of sale issued out of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, directed to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court-house in Marion county, Ohio, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day the following described real estate situated in the township of Salt Rock, county of Marion and state of Ohio, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-four township, four south, range fourteen east, except the southeast quarter of said quarter section. Also the east half of the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

Appraised at nine thousand, six hundred dollars.

Terms of sale—Cash. Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 31 day of October, A. D. 1905.

PETER C. SELLS, Sheriff M. C. O.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Deputy Sheriff M. C. O. Chas. C. Galt, plaintiff's attorney. 20-wk-Fri-15

## NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of John Garster, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of John Garster, late of Marion county, deceased. Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1905.

A. N. GARSTER, McClure, Ohio. J. H. GARSTER, Carrollton, Ohio. 20-wk-Fri-15

# RATES OF TAXATION

In Marion County, Ohio, 1905.

Table is Expressed in Mills or Decimal parts thereof on each Dollar's Valuation.

In pursuance of law, I, P. F. FOREMAN, Treasurer of said County Marion, State of Ohio, do hereby notify the Taxpayers thereof, that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1905, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the number of mills and decimal parts thereof levied on each and every dollar of taxable property in said county.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, VILLAGE SCHOOLS AND TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.		COUNTY TAX.		LOCAL TAX.	
	Levied by the General Assembly.	Levied by the County Commissioners.	Levied by the School, Municipal and Township Authorities.			
	State University.	State University.	County.	County.	County.	County.
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
Big Island Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
New Bloomington Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Bowling Green Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
LaRue Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Marion Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Cardington Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Grand Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Grand Prairie Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Morral Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Green Camp Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Green Camp Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Montgomery Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
LaRue Corporation	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
LaRue Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
New Bloomington Corporation	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
New Bloomington Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Prospect Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Marion Corporation	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Marion Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Marion Corporation on Township School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Prospect Corporation	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Prospect Village School	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Richland Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Salt Rock Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Walton Township	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13
Walton Corporation	.18	.02	.1	.13	.1	.13

ROAD TAX.—Payable in one installment during the December collection. When road tax has been worked out the amount has been deducted from total tax. Road tax is 10¢ per \$1000.

OTHER SPECIALS.—The above table does not include such assessments against real estate property assessable for suburban road improvements, ditches, etc., in the township, or for street improvements, sewers, cleaning, sprinkling, cutting weeds, opening, extending, widening streets, avenues or alleys, in the City of Marion, it may be duly justified to the Treasurer by the proper authorities, a portion falling due at the December and some at the June collection.

LIQUOR AND CHARITABLE TAX.—Liquor tax payable one-half December 20, and one-half June 20, year ending fourth Monday in May, 1906. Cigarette tax payable June 20, annually

## TO PRESIDE AT THE ELECTION

Judges and Clerks Are Selected by Board.

### SOME OF THEM ARE NEW ONES

But in the Main the Faces Which Will Confront the Voter When He Approaches the Booth This Year Will Have a Wonderfully Familiar Look.

At a meeting of the deputy state supervisors of elections, held at the office of L. E. Myers, Thursday evening, the judges and clerks to serve at the election November 7, were selected. It was also arranged to hold a meeting Saturday evening.

The judges and clerks are as follows:

Big Island—Oregon Thompson, R. P. J.; Philip Bunford, R. J.; Philip Bauer, R. C.; William Kennedy, D. J.; Bert Bricker, D. J.; W. H. Uncapher, D. C.

Bowling Green—J. W. Frederick, D. P. J.; H. M. Sylvester, D. J.; Elmer Harris, D. C.; James King, R. J.; C. W. Rodgers, R. J.; H. A. Watkins, H. C.

Caledonia—W. Burt, R. P. J.; W. B. Hart, R. J.; J. A. Williams, R. C.; T. J. Pittman, D. J.; James Seckel, D. J.; J. F. Retterer, D. J.

Claridon—North—J. A. Fields, R. P. J.; George Longacre, R. J.; William Nesbitt, R. C.; William Reader, D. J.; J. T. Buttsfield, D. J.; Charles Drake, D. C.

Claridon, South—Amos Klinefelter, R. P. J.; Jesse Underwood, R. J.; C. I. Smithson, R. C.; J. Ault, D. J.; William Willen, D. J.; Peter Lemmer, D. C.

Grand—Finley Fohl, R. P. J.; Joseph L. Hastings, R. J.; O. V. Roby, R. C.; P. S. Cliney, D. J.; Ray Clements, D. J.; Alfred McIntyre, D. C.

Grand Prairie—Charles W. Maes, R. P. J.; G. W. Walters, R. J.; Frank Brown, R. C.; Charles Halsey, D. J.; Frank W. Buttsfield, D. J.; Bailey Van Meter, D. C.

Green Camp Village—Thomas McNeal, R. P. J.; Ira B. Cole, R. J.; Albert Northrup, R. C.; R. R. Bradshaw, D. J.; L. A. Boxwell, D. J.; D. G. Debolt, D. C.

Green Camp—Beville, Porter, R. P. J.; Elliott Stagner, R. J.; Frank Wilson, R. C.; William Beaver, D. P. J.; Charles Grant, D. J.; Lloyd Tilton, D. C.

Marion—T. E. Andrews, R. P. J.; George Merritt, R. J.; H. G. Lawrence, R. C.; J. M. Hamilton, D. J.; T. J. Graham, R. D.; O. P. Linn, D. C.

First A—William A. Clemens, R. P. J.; George H. Dutton, R. J.; Edward K. Clark, R. C.; David Haberman, D. J.; Jacob Maag, D. J.; Jay Vaughan, D. C.

First B—Clay Harvey, R. P. J.; Milton Swisher, D. J.; J. Edson Belt, R. C.; D. M. Hinaman, D. J.; R. M. Harvey, D. J.; John H. Dwyer, R. C.

First C—Fred M. Braden, R. P. J.; James H. Eymon, R. J.; George R. Knapp, R. C.; George Neely, D. J.; W. V. Orlans, D. J.; C. E. Lukens, D. C.

Second A—John S. Dudley, R. P. J.; Thomas Griffin, R. J.; Hayes Thompson, R. C.; John M. Cleary, D. J.; Dennis Ryan, D. J.; Thomas J. Cleary, D. C.

Second B—Richard Chamberlain, R. P. J.; Daniel Nagel, R. J.; George Primer, R. C.; Thomas Meade, D. J.; Jacob Walter, D. J.; Patrick Dwyer, D. C.

Second C—Lowell J. Smith, R. P. J.; John McKinstry, R. J.; H. S. Woodruff, R. C.; Frank Drake, D. J.; George C. Snyder, D. J.; C. A. Molloy, D. C.

Third A—H. Edmund Hill, R. P. J.; Fred H. Jones, R. J.; Ray H. Martin, R. C.; Henry W. Kaickie, D. J.; W. C. Arnold, D. J.; William Fies, Jr., D. C.

Third B—Edward Dorward, R. P. J.; Harry E. Lott, R. J.; G. A. Denison, R. C.; Lewis Uhl, D. J.; Thomas Horseman, D. J.; Harry Fies, D. C.

Third C—F. M. Dice, R. P. J.; N. E. Price, R. J.; John V. Wilson, R. C.; George Orr, D. J.; Charles Kraner, D. J.; B. F. Shurz, D. C.

Third D—Benjamin A. Walters, R. P. J.; William C. Luellen, R. J.; Earl Sargent, R. C.; George W. Benson, D. J.; William Norris, D. J.; S. L. Davis, D. C.

Fourth A—Benjamin F. Blair, R. P. J.; Schiller Fogelson, R. J.; William L. Virden, R. C.; J. W. Jacoby, D. J.; Charles Cllick, D. J.; Samuel Rosenberg, D. C.

Fourth B—George Chapman, R. P. J.; George Brown, R. J.; Fred L. Carhart, R. C.; P. N. Burke, D. J.; L. H. Albright, D. J.; C. L. Justice, R. C.

Fourth C—Harvey D. Stone, R. P. J.; Clarence Smith, R. J.; Ralph Hinds, R. C.; Jacob Herr, D. J.; John F. Salter, D. J.; William C. Beatty, D. C.

Montgomery East—Byron Sorden, R. P. J.; John McDole, R. J.; C. F. Gillespie, R. C.; Elton Harris, D. J.; John W. Knight, D. J.; Allison Clements, D. C.

Montgomery West—Irving Clement, R. P. J.; Myers C. Hastings, R. J.; E. M. Banning, R. C.; J. J. Mohr, D. J.; Wayne Hoagland, D. J.; W. B. Bager, D. C.

New Bloomington—A. C. Johnston, R. P. J.; William Cleveland, R. J.

Edward Carey, R. C.; W. G. Dutton, D. J.; Frank Bliger, D. J.; E. L. Schultz, D. C.

La Rue—George T. Baughman, R. P. J.; E. Anderson, R. J.; James S. Bonner, R. C.; M. J. Hannegan, D. J.; A. J. Manley, D. J.; Clarence H. Sutton, D. C.

Pleasant—C. H. Cromer, D. P. J.; J. H. Oswald, D. J.; A. G. Behner, D. C.; Robert Kaickie, R. J.; Felix Kiger, R. J.; George Myers, R. C.

Prospect—R. R. Davids, R. P. J.; J. A. Mayfield, R. J.; George W. Stiffler, R. C.; J. H. Thibaut, D. J.; A. T. Redd, D. J.; Lee Cope, D. C.

Prospect Village—George W. Johnson, R. P. J.; John L. Brown, R. J.; Arthur Fleming, R. C.; J. A. Wilson, D. J.; John Merchant, D. J.; Samuel Allmendinger, D. C.

Richland—Michael Jacoby, D. P. J.; J. G. Leiner, D. J.; Levi Harfuff, D. C.; W. H. Plant, R. J.; J. F. Underwood, R. J.; Albert O'Brien, R. C.

Salt Rock—Patrick Gholley, R. P. J.; O. Washburn, R. J.; L. C. Aikire, R. C.; Samuel Cressap, R. J.; Avery Peters, D. J.; George Mahaffey, D. C.

Morrill—Jacob P. Barkhouse, R. P. J.; Harry Richards, R. J.; W. W. Morrill, R. C.; Ray Metz, D. J.; L. C. Louthan, D. J.; William Kaler, D. C.

Scott—A. C. Ludwig, D. P. J.; Elias Hill, D. J.; B. O. Slagle, D. C.; Henry C. Henson, R. J.; D. D. Smothers, R. J.; Norman B. Brooks, R. C.

Tully—John Ruff, D. P. J.; William M. Jones, D. J.; Orange Kennedy, D. C.; John Sulser, R. J.; O. L. Jones, R. J.; T. S. Crisinger, R. C.

Waldo—John Denham, D. P. J.; R. C. Place, D. J.; Newton Emery, D. C.; H. Keller, R. J.; Urban F. Zachman, R. J.; Charles D. Mahaffey, R. C.

Waldo Village—R. S. Dombaugh, D. P. J.; J. Ackron, D. J.; Wesley Miller, D. C.; Ralph W. Gabler, R. J.; John Smith, R. J.; William S. Corbin, R. C.

Claridon, South—Amos Klinefelter, R. P. J.; Jesse Underwood, R. J.; C. I. Smithson, R. C.; J. Ault, D. J.; William Willen, D. J.; Peter Lemmer, D. C.

Grand—Finley Fohl, R. P. J.; Joseph L. Hastings, R. J.; O. V. Roby, R. C.; P. S. Cliney, D. J.; Ray Clements, D. J.; Alfred McIntyre, D. C.

Grand Prairie—Charles W. Maes, R. P. J.; G. W. Walters, R. J.; Frank Brown, R. C.; Charles Halsey, D. J.; Frank W. Buttsfield, D. J.; Bailey Van Meter, D. C.

Green Camp Village—Thomas McNeal, R. P. J.; Ira B. Cole, R. J.; Albert Northrup, R. C.; R. R. Bradshaw, D. J.; L. A. Boxwell, D. J.; D. G. Debolt, D. C.

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First A—William A. Clemens, R. P. J.; George H. Dutton, R. J.; Edward K. Clark, R. C.; David Haberman, D. J.; Jacob Maag, D. J.; Jay Vaughan, D. C.

First B—Clay Harvey, R. P. J.; Milton Swisher, D. J.; J. Edson Belt, R. C.; D. M. Hinaman, D. J.; R. M. Harvey, D. J.; John H. Dwyer, R. C.

First C—Fred M. Braden, R. P. J.; James H. Eymon, R. J.; George R. Knapp, R. C.; George Neely, D. J.; W. V. Orlans, D. J.; C. E. Lukens, D. C.

Second A—John S. Dudley, R. P. J.; Thomas Griffin, R. J.; Hayes Thompson, R. C.; John M. Cleary, D. J.; Dennis Ryan, D. J.; Thomas J. Cleary, D. C.

Second B—Richard Chamberlain, R. P. J.; Daniel Nagel, R. J.; George Primer, R. C.; Thomas Meade, D. J.; Jacob Walter, D. J.; Patrick Dwyer, D. C.

Second C—Lowell J. Smith, R. P. J.; John McKinstry, R. J.; H. S. Woodruff, R. C.; Frank Drake, D. J.; George C. Snyder, D. J.; C. A. Molloy, D. C.

Third A—H. Edmund Hill, R. P. J.; Fred H. Jones, R. J.; Ray H. Martin, R. C.; Henry W. Kaickie, D. J.; W. C. Arnold, D. J.; William Fies, Jr., D. C.

Third B—Edward Dorward, R. P. J.; Harry E. Lott, R. J.; G. A. Denison, R. C.; Lewis Uhl, D. J.; Thomas Horseman, D. J.; Harry Fies, D. C.

Third C—F. M. Dice, R. P. J.; N. E. Price, R. J.; John V. Wilson, R. C.; George Orr, D. J.; Charles Kraner, D. J.; B. F. Shurz, D. C.

Third D—Benjamin A. Walters, R. P. J.; William C. Luellen, R. J.; Earl Sargent, R. C.; George W. Benson, D. J.; William Norris, D. J.; S. L. Davis, D. C.

Fourth A—Benjamin F. Blair, R. P. J.; Schiller Fogelson, R. J.; William L. Virden, R. C.; J. W. Jacoby, D. J.; Charles Cllick, D. J.; Samuel Rosenberg, D. C.

Fourth B—George Chapman, R. P. J.; George Brown, R. J.; Fred L. Carhart, R. C.; P. N. Burke, D. J.; L. H. Albright, D. J.; C. L. Justice, R. C.

Fourth C—Harvey D. Stone, R. P. J.; Clarence Smith, R. J.; Ralph Hinds, R. C.; Jacob Herr, D. J.; John F. Salter, D. J.; William C. Beatty, D. C.

Montgomery East—Byron Sorden, R. P. J.; John McDole, R. J.; C. F. Gillespie, R. C.; Elton Harris, D. J.; John W. Knight, D. J.; Allison Clements, D. C.

Montgomery West—Irving Clement, R. P. J.; Myers C. Hastings, R. J.; E. M. Banning, R. C.; J. J. Mohr, D. J.; Wayne Hoagland, D. J.; W. B. Bager, D. C.

New Bloomington—A. C. Johnston, R. P. J.; William Cleveland, R. J.

## START HANDLE FACTORY SOON

Prospect Will Have a New Industrial Concern.

### WILL BEGIN WITH FIFTEEN WORKMEN

Couple of Prospect Boys Get Nice Jobs—One Will Work in Advertising Department of a New York Magazine, the Other as Writer for a Trade Journal.

Prospect, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Rev. J. H. Moore is out of town assisting Rev. F. M. Myers in a series of special meetings.

Mrs. E. A. Tobin has been the guest of Mrs. R. S. Noble near Cleveland the past week.

Mrs. Jane Gast has returned from a two weeks' visit at Columbus.

Mrs. A. O. Thomas is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hatcher, at Rushsylvania.

J. D. Sanderson and E. R. Rogers of Cardington were Prospect visitors this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, Tuesday, a son.

Mrs. Maggie Wilkerson of Mitchell, South Dakota, who is visiting here, is ill of the grip at the home of Miss Sarah Watkins.

Mr. H. McDonald of West Mansfield will locate a handle factory in Prospect.

The Gast lous on Park avenue adjoining the Hocking Valley tracks have been leased by the business men here for a term of two years and the use of them given Mr. McDonald for factory purposes. Fifteen men will be employed.

Mrs. J. B. Miller entertained the Ladies' Missionary society of the M. E. church Wednesday. About twenty-eight were present, and a nice dinner was served by the hostess.

Paul Richmond left Monday for New York City, where he has accepted a position in the advertising department of a magazine.

Mrs. S. C. German of Bethany, Missouri, is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. Crum, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Young have returned to their home at Le Roy, Michigan, after a two weeks' visit with relatives here.

Joseph Fox has rented the Osborn farm south of Prospect.

Bart Hammond, who has been employed by A. F. Wotring, has moved to Jackson town.

William Wirths of Findlay will open a bowling alley in the Earrick room on north Main street next week.

Will Grube of Delaware was visiting Prospect friends Monday. Mr. Grube has accepted a position with the Cycle and Automobile Journal of Philadelphia. He will visit the various automobile shops of the country and write up the new models for 1904.

Will Fritch and family have left for Southern California, to make their future home there.

James Colobuno expects soon to erect a new dwelling in Marion.

He who borrows trouble pays the interest with worry.

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Mrs. Clara Young has returned home from Dayton where she has been employed during the summer.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabriel.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Robinson of Brooklyn, Iowa, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Mayfield and other relatives.

Miss Maud Wynn left Wednesday for Springfield to visit her sister, Mrs. Poland.

Quincy Curtis has returned from northern Canada. No caribou were seen, but the party succeeded in getting several large moose.

Fire at Magnette Springs. Magnette Springs, O., Oct. 27.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning burned the Conrad and Herold sanitarium, Dr. Conrad's drug store and a residence occupied by James Brown. The fire started in the engine room of the bath-house of the sanitarium. All the patients were taken out in safety. Total loss \$20,000.

A GRAND DUKE'S ROMANCE. Cyril of Russia and the Prince He Has Paid For a Wife.

The Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the czar of Russia and son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, has recently married a very beautiful woman, but he has brought upon himself the royal displeasure in so doing. His bride was formerly the wife of the Grand Duke

Ernest of Hesse and before her marriage to him was Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. She is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria. Long before she married the Grand Duke Ernest, her cousin, she and the Grand Duke Cyril, another cousin, were boy and girl sweethearts. She wedded Ernest under promise from her royal relatives. It was an unfortunate match, and a divorce resulted. The Russian Orthodox church permits divorce and remarriage in certain cases, but the canon is against a union in the circumstances existing in the case of Cyril and the ex-Grand Duchess of Hesse. It also forbids marriage of first cousins. But in spite of the obstacles to their union the enamored couple were finally wedded. As soon as the czar heard of it he issued a decree depriving his cousin of his rank, annulling his commission in the army, stripping him of his uniform, orders and honors and banishing him from Russia. Even the popularity the young grand duke won by his bravery in the war with Japan and his exploit in escaping death when the Petropavlovsk blew up could not save him from the imperial wrath, which was the greater because the Grand Duke Ernest is the brother of the czar. Cyril takes his exile sensibly and has settled down in Coburg with his bride.

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## AN INTERESTING SERVICE SUNDAY

Waldo M. E. Sunday School To Have Special Program.

### REV. H. G. KOPENHAVER IS SADLY BEREAVED

The Teachers' Reading Circle To Meet Tuesday Evening at the Home of Weston Llewellyn—First Number of the Lecture Course of Waldo Next Monday Evening.

Waldo, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Rev. H. G. Kopenhaver received intelligence of the death of his aged mother at Malta, Pennsylvania, last Friday and immediately left to attend the funeral. He will return home this evening.

Promotion services will be held by the Methodist Sunday-school next Sunday. A special program is being prepared. It is expected that all the children of the cradle roll will be present.

The first number of the lecture course will be given in Bland's hall, Monday evening. Mr. Spillman Riggs is the speaker.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shroats visited Mrs. Shroats' relatives in Wyandotte county this week.

The Teachers' Reading circle met at the home of Weston Llewellyn, Tuesday evening, to take up the study of pedagogy and literature. The next meeting will be held in three weeks at the home of S. W. Allmendinger, at which time Mrs. A. B. Jones and Charles Taylor will conduct the meeting.

The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Klingler has been seriously ill, but is now recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. George Webb of Centerville visited at the home of Charles Taylor, Sunday and Monday. J. F. Brundage went to Buffalo with a carload of fine cattle, Friday of last week, returning Tuesday.

SEEKS NEW HONORS. Charles Dana Gibson and His Ambitions as a Painter.

Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson girl," has reached the apex of his fame as an illustrator and is about to seek honors as a painter. For years his drawings in illustration of the society dances and other types of American life have been looked for regularly by thousands of admirers who will seek in vain for his work in black and white hereafter. He has "bought his freedom" from working to order, as a friend expressed it, and at a cost of about \$25,000 a year; the income his work as an illustrator has brought him, he will pursue his ideals in the future regardless of the consequences to his purse.

Mr. Gibson's career is unlike the typical one in his profession. Usually the young artist struggles along and almost starves to death while waiting for the world to recognize his genius, and reaches a competence, if at all, only when approaching old age; but Mr. Gibson, though not quite forty—he was born in 1867—has already made enough to keep the wolf from his door for the rest of his days and is now going to enter a broader field than that of the illustrator.

He was famous as an illustrator before he was twenty-five, though he did not win his popularity until he had encountered some discouragement. When he was eighteen and had been a student for a time at the Art Students' league in New York he was

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## JEROME ON HUMOR.

THE UHLER &amp; PHILLIPS STORE.

THE UHLER &amp; PHILLIPS STORE.

Beautiful, exclusive models in coats and suits; five representative values.



**This Coat**  
**\$10.00.**

Empire, either Kersey, Cheviot or Melton, yoke, semi fitted back, coat collar collarless, plain straps satin lined, 45 inches long. A beautiful garment, really worth \$15.00.

Special at \$10.00.



**This Coat**  
**\$12.50.**

Made of fine Kersey Empire style with pleated cuff and yoke effect. Comes in Castor, Black and green. Satin lined and a beautiful hanging coat equal to some at \$18.50.

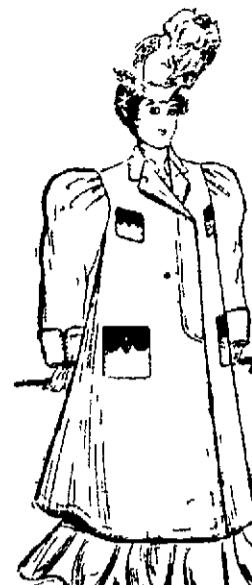
Special at \$12.50.



**This Coat**  
**\$15.00.**

Heavy Broadcloth street, evening or carriage coat, loose, half satin lined, patch pockets. A very practical garment, castor, black, green, red or navy, worth \$25.00.

Special Price \$15.00.



**This Coat**  
**\$15.00.**

Finely tailored hard twisted Covert Box Coat, loose patch pockets, all satin lined, 45 inches long, a beautiful garment for Fall, Winter and early Spring wear. It has a velvet collar and loose fitting. Worth \$22.50.

Special at \$15.00.



**This Coat**  
**\$25.00.**

Fur lined and fur collar, 46 inches long, made from the finest Chiffon broadcloth, sable squirrel collar and brown squirrel lining throughout. The above garment is loose and roomy, handsome in every particular, a work of art, really worth \$50.

Special \$25.00.

Besides the above representative values in coats, we are showing hundreds of other styles equally as attractive up to \$100.00. We are in close touch with the New York market, having a representative there who sends us all the new things as they come out. Regarding suits and furs, would say that no other house shows half so many. The novelties are shown here first, in greatest number, while the staple garments are priced the lowest.

Uhler &amp; Phillips.

Uhler &amp; Phillips.

## BIG RALLY OF REPUBLICANS

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at LaRue.

IS ADDRESSED BY GOOD SPEAKERS

All Receive the Hottest Applause. H. V. Quigley is the First Speaker and is Followed by Rev. James J. Mullane of Delaware—Speaks on the Brannock Law.

Republican enthusiasm ran high at La Rue, Wednesday night. The town turned out en masse to attend the Republican rally, while the People's band of this city stirred the crowds.

When the time came for speakers making the opera house was packed. Eugene Smith, chairman of the Republican central committee of La Rue, acted as chairman and at 8 o'clock when he introduced the first speaker the stage was filled with the oldtime warhorses of the Republican party of this locality.

Attorney H. V. Quigley of this city the first speaker was heartily received. He gave an address on the issues of the campaign holding up to the limelight Patterson's record in the legislature and congress and showing that he was at variance with his own

Democratic platform.

Rev. James J. Mullane of Delaware, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Governor Herrick in this state, devoted his entire address to the Brannock law. He explained the measure in detail and declared that, as passed it met the approval of public sentiment. He declared that it was a good law. His speech was forceful throughout and he was frequently cheered.

About a dozen or more of prominent local Republicans went to La Rue by rail Wednesday evening, accompanied by the band and returned home in a hack late Wednesday night. The rally was one of the biggest ever held at La Rue and the Republican campaign managers were very much pleased with results.

Wesley Harsch was operated on at the city hospital for an abscess of the vertebra, Wednesday afternoon. Owing to the serious nature of the operation it cannot be told at this time whether or not Harsch will survive. The operation was performed by Dr. J. T. Baldwin of Columbus, assisted by Dr. James W. McInerney of this city.

An Unpopular Idea. Mr. Cunniff's advice to women to cut their hair will never be popular in a country that has already suffered too much from short haired women and long haired men—Washington Post.

When the economical housewife cuts her bread upon the w it is the result is bread pudding—Chicago News.

## LONGVILLE NEWS AND PERSONALS

Benjamin Lumsden Will Go into the Dairy Business in New York.

Longville, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Bortsheller of Marion spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Calla Ulmer and son William, of Agosta, spent Sunday last with William Falcichius.

William Lavenet and family of Prospect spent Sunday with Mrs. George Birch.

Six fine shots belonging to Ed Gray were killed by an eastbound passenger train this week. The boys broke out of the pen and served into the railroad track.

Benjamin Lumsden will have a public sale Thursday and dispose

of all his stock and household goods and move to New York State and conduct a dairy.

## MARRIED AT THE REFORMED PARSONAGE

Rev. W. A. Settlage Says the Ceremony Tuesday Afternoon.

Miss Mary Bookman of this city and Mr. Arthur Sherman of Dayton were married by Rev. W. A. Settlage, Tuesday afternoon at the Reformed church parsonage on south Prospect street. They will make their home in this city, the bridegroom being a brakeman on the Cincinnati division of the Erie railroad.

Robert Lucas is able to be out after a two weeks sickness.

La Rue Newslets.

La Rue Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Herman Appel and little daughter Dorothy are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Rev. M. A. Lee of Jamestown, New York, will deliver two illustrated lectures at the Free Baptist church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

Mrs. William Riley and Mrs. W. H. Sprague were in Marion Tuesday and attended the interment of the bodies of Mrs. Mary Davis and S. T. Everett in the Marion cemetery.

Miss Bertha Schmidt of Agosta is now clerking in Kauffman & Kriemhild goods store.

O. M. Pietzman has moved into town. His country residence is for the present occupied by Mrs. Layton.

D. F. Scott has returned to his employment in the shop at Shelby.

C. H. Sutton was in Mt. Victory and Ridgeway on business Wednesday.

G. T. Baughman is in St. Mary's on business this week.

Mrs. A. H. Davis, Mrs. A. T. Gillespie, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Self and Tom Lan Ward are all quite sick.

## REAL ESTATE.

John E. Corey to W. P. Murphy a lot in Marion \$1,500.

J. B. Conley to Mrs. E. Riley, a lot in Marion, \$2,000.

J. B. Guthrie to E. E. Roseberry two lots in Marion \$1,400.

M. J. Horvath to J. W. Bain, a lot in Marion \$500.

E. Huber, by executors, to Zachman & Myers, a lot in Marion \$1,000.

G. A. Krautter to E. L. Jacobson a lot in Marion, \$2,000.

E. E. Patten to J. W. Bain a lot in Marion, \$1,000.

L. E. Reed to George Hileman one acre in Tully township, \$800.

E. E. Roseberry to J. B. Guthrie, three lots in Marion, \$1,400.

A. F. Smith to C. L. Casto, two lots in Marion, \$1,000.

J. J. Walsh to J. W. Chalk, a lot in Marion \$225.

## Into Right Hands.

When the recipient of one of the latest Carnegie medals rises up and vigorously denies that he is a hero it looks as if at least one of the medals had fallen into the right hands—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Here's Further Proof That This Store Does Undersell

THE prices named by this store are the lowest. The people who follow our advertisements are the people who save money on dry goods, etc. Right now, when you need winter goods, is when our lower prices are appreciated the most.

### A Dress Goods Purchase That Saves You 25 to 40 Per Cent On Newest Goods.

The opportunity is up to you. Do you care to save 25 to 40 per cent on this fall's most charming dress fabrics, and do you care to choose from an assortment too bewildering, too extensive to even attempt an accurate description? We just closed from two jobbing houses, retiring from business, many thousand dollars' worth of this fall's smartest dress fabrics, real elegant materials, at prices that mean actual savings to you from 25 to 40 per cent.

**50c Scotch Plaids 25c yd.**  
36-inch Scotch Plaids in a big variety pretty color combinations. Very choice 50c quality now 25c yd.

**All Wool Tricots 22c yd.**  
Only the highest grade pure wool used in the weaving of these goods. Colors are perfect. We have black and 10 pretty shades, worth 29c, our price 22c yd.

**\$1 English Suitings 59c yd.**  
Scotch and English Suitings, 54 inches wide, clever weaves, goods which were imported to sell at \$1.00, now go for 59c yd.

**\$1 Sicilians 50c yd.**  
Blue or black Sicilian, rich luster, 50 inches wide, during this sale 50c yd.

**\$1 Panamas 69c yd.**  
54-inch all wool Panama, beautiful finish, very fashionable for skirts, black and colors, \$1.00 value 69c yd.

**\$1.25 Boulevard Venetians 90c yd.**  
A fabric that's known as the best from coast to coast. Comes 56 inches wide. The leading fall fabric for dressy suits. Black and colors, everywhere \$1.25, here 90c yd.

**\$2 Worsted Suitings \$1.35 yd.**  
These goods were made for the finest custom ladies' tailors. Rich, elegant fabrics in exclusive weaves. Big assortment, new grays, greens, blues, browns. Actual retail value is \$2.00, our price \$1.35.

### Black Goods At Marvelously Low Prices.

An opportunity that is indeed seldom to buy a high grade black dress goods at prices that have never been equalled in the city before.

50c black mohair, English make, 40 inches wide ..... 29c yd  
\$1.00 black etamine cheviot, 54 inches wide ..... 59c yd  
\$1.25 black voile, superior finish, 54 inches wide ..... 69c yd  
\$1.00 black French serge, 45 inches wide ..... 70c yd  
\$2.00 imported black mole-skin, 54 inches wide ..... 98c yd  
\$1.25 black melrose, 45 inches wide, a beautiful fabric ..... 95c yd  
\$1.50 black German henrietta, extra fine ..... \$1.00 yd  
\$1.50 black wool crepe, 50 inches wide ..... \$1.00 yd

### Best \$1.00 Kid Gloves 69c Pair.

The difference between \$1.00 and 69c is yours on every pair of these kid gloves which you buy. The quality is undisputed, no better \$1 kid gloves possible. Got all the wanted shades, also white and black—got all sizes. 500 pairs to be sold, when they're gone, sale at an end. No such thing as duplicates possible. None fitted nor guaranteed.

### Save As Much As 50 Per Cent On Your Winter Underwear—The Assortment Is Here.

Took 1000 dozens underwear from a well known wholesale house, who, discouraged by the continued warm weather, sold us the goods at a great reduction.

37 1-2c buys men's 75c wool fleeced shirts or drawers, all sizes  
37 1-2c buys the best cotton fleeced men's shirts and shirts  
25c buys an odd lot men's 50c fleeced undershirts  
75c buys men's \$1.25 gray wool shirts or drawers, all sizes  
\$1.00 buys \$2.00 men's camel's hair shirts or drawers.

25c buys women's 50c heavy fleeced vests, large sizes only.  
15c buys women's 25c medium weight vests.  
25c buys women's 35c knit corset covers.  
50c buys women's 75c fleeced union suits.  
25c buys children's extra quality gray or white fleece lined pants or vests, 37 1-2c quality.

**\$10.00 Cheviot Skirts, New Flare Shape, \$5.98.**  
An entire new model in a flare cheviot skirt, made by the makers of the celebrated "Duchess" skirt—a perfect hanging skirt, a skirt that was positively made to sell at \$10.00. We closed a deal whereby we can sell these \$10.00 skirts for \$5.98.

**\$15.00 and \$17.50 Empire Covert Coats \$9.75.**  
The new Empire or yoke coats, this season's best style. These are made from the superior double twisted, hand finished covert, fitted or loose backs, coats which were good sellers at \$15.00 to \$17.50, just a special \$9.75.

**The Best \$7.50 Children's Long Coats \$5.00.**  
Ours are made from pure wool kerseys, cut very long and full, all colors, all sizes, best \$7.50 value now \$5.00.

## A tremendous carpet reduction sale for one week.

Buy your carpets for the future—nothing ever like it happened in this city before.

Two patterns of best \$1.25 axminster carpets with or without border, on your floor ..... 75c

A line of best velvet or axminster carpets, some have borders, some have none, on your floor ..... 88c

Choice of any of the best tapestry brussels carpet ..... 75c

A line of tapestry brussels ..... 57½c

\$40.00, 9x12 seamless Wilton rugs ..... \$25.00

\$25.00, 9x12 seamless velvet or best axminster rugs ..... \$22.50

\$18.50, 9x10-6 tapestry rugs ..... \$10.00

**D. A. FRANK & CO**

**D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.**

## PLEAS OF PACKERS

They Are Filed in Chicago Federal Court Today.

CLAIM COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION

If Court Has Jurisdiction, They Aren't Guilty.

Government Is Barred from Proceeding Against Them by the Bill in Equity and Injunction Issued by Judge Grosscup—Judge Humphrey Will Resume Hearing When District Attorney Answers.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The indicted packers today filed general and special pleas to the charges they conspired in restraint of trade and thereby violated the anti-trust laws, denying all the allegations, protesting that the government exhausted its legal remedy against them by obtaining an injunction in the United States circuit court and questioning the existence of any law to punish them for any of the acts alleged to have been committed. Their pleas, reduced to their exact meaning, are "not guilty," "no jurisdiction" and bar to further prosecution because of the bill in equity and the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup.

The defendants are Armour & Company, J. Ogden Armour, president; Patrick A. Valentine, treasurer; Arthur Meeker, general manager; Thomas J. Connors, superintendent; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer; the Armour Packing company, Charles W. Armour, president; Swift & Company, Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice president; Charles H. Swift, director; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer; D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary; Albert H. Veeder, Robert McManus, Arthur F. Evans, agents of Swift & Company; the Fairbanks Canning company, Edward Morris, vice president; Ira N. Morris, secretary; the Cudahy Packing company, Edward A. Cudahy, vice president and general manager.

Claim Government Barred.

The defendants aver in one plea that because the government proceeded against them in equity in May, 1902, and procured a restraining order of the circuit court under the

anti-trust law of 1890, the United States attorney general and his assistants ought now to be debarred from prosecuting them criminally for alleged violations of the same law.

They contend the government elected the remedy it wished to apply, and that election precluded the legality of indictments for criminal prosecution. Their plea recites the bill filed in the circuit court directing attention to the alleged repetition of charges.

Upon this representation, the defendants ask that the present indictments against them be dismissed.

The plea in bar alleging other grounds for dismissal of the indictments takes the investigation of the department of commerce and labor at the order of congress as an act superseding any prior law.

Cite Garfield's Finding.

They recite that such an investigation was made and the report of the commissioner was that no unlawful combination existed and no acts of conspiracy or illegal restraint of trade had been committed. Commissioner Garfield visited every city at which packing plants are operated, the plea avers, and after the most careful examination in all the facts pertaining to the packers' business, found that their business was conducted legitimately. A copy of the Garfield report is filed with the plea and upon its findings the packers' counsel ask that the indictments be dismissed.

The fact that the packers attended the commissioner's inquiry and answered all questions put to them and the commissioner failed to find any evidence of guilt, is offered as prima facie evidence of the packers' innocence.

Government Is Helpless.

The packers take exception to the manner the government procured evidence against them in the grand jury investigation. They aver the government did "seize with force and arms the books and papers of the Aetna Trading company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing company without warrant of authority and did use the same against the defendants; did remove and deliver to the United States district attorney the said books and papers so unreasonably seized and present them before the grand jurors of the indictment, which action resulted in the grand jurors making a return of indictments against the defendants, charging them with conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

Concluding, the pleas submit that under the laws of the United States, the defendants cannot be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of the supposed engaging in the alleged conspiracies of the third, fifth and seventh counts of the indictments or any or either of them."

Judge Humphrey will probably resume hearing the cases as soon as the district attorney can read the pleas and prepare answers to them.

## TUSKEGEE STUDENTS

They Are Addressed by President Roosevelt today.

GREAT WORK FOR BOTH THE RACES

White Must Help Negro and Negro Help Himself.

The Blacks of America Pay Taxes on Property to the Value of \$300,000,000 and Have Blotted Out Fifty Per Cent. of Their Illiteracy. Wise Words of the Chief Executive to Both Blacks and Whites.

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 24.—After but a brief stop in this town, President Roosevelt's train proceeded this morning to the grounds of Booker Washington's great industrial school for negroes, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Great crowds of people flocked into the city and the institute grounds to welcome the chief executive. It was a most singular appearing gathering, black being mixed with white in profusion. The vehicles were of every description, some of them apparently dating back to the ark.

President Washington of the institute and the board of trustees and faculty met Mr. Roosevelt. He entered a carriage made by the students of the school, drawn by horses raised at the school and driven by a student in the school uniform. Four other carriages also made by the students, in which were seated other members of the president's party followed. The party proceeded immediately to an elaborately decorated stand in front of the office building, surmounted by the president's flag, where the president spoke after the educational and industrial parade.

The Industrial Parade.

This parade was headed by the institute band, led by Bandmaster Elbert B. Williams of the Ninth United States cavalry, who had been detailed to Tuskegee by the war department. Then came 1,500 students of the school in two divisions; the young men uniformed in blue suits, with brass buttons, white gloves and cadet caps. The young women wearing blue dresses, trimmed with red braid, and wearing blue straw braid hats followed, each bearing a stalk of sugar cane topped with a cotton boll, all raised in the school's agriculture experiment station.

Immediately behind the student body came sixty-one floats, representing the various phases of work of the academy department and the thirty-seven industrial divisions of the school. In this way example of work being carried on in all the departments were put in evidence.

After the parade had passed, and the students, faculty and visitors had repaired to the chapel, the presidential party was driven hurriedly about the grounds, and was shown the extent and scope of work being carried on by the institute. Then to the chapel the party was taken, where the students, led by the institute choir of 150 voices, sung a number of plantation melodies.

President Likes Institute.

"I liked your institution, Mr. Washington, and stood for it before; but now that I have seen it, I like it better than ever and will stand for it even more than I did."

President Roosevelt thus expressed his sentiments this morning, regarding Tuskegee on the stage of the great chapel where he made his address to the 1,500 colored boys and girls who are working for the uplifting of their race under the direction of Booker T. Washington. He had just come from the reviewing stand.

In the parade, there were farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electrical workers, masons, engineers, dairymen, laundrymen, bricklayers and all the other useful tradesmen. The feminine callings such as dressmaking, millinery and cooking were represented in the show. There were dozens of buildings, great and small, that young men and women had constructed with their own hands. There was the loyalty to the master spirit of the city of industry shown on every hand and enthusiasm for the president, who is fairly worshipped by every one of the students.

Immensely Pleased.

The president was immensely pleased as well as amazed at the progress he saw on every hand.

"I had no idea in the world that you had accomplished so much," he exclaimed. "You deserve the thanks

of all the South, whites as well as blacks, for your work."

In the chapel, where the president spoke, the students sang him plantation choruses and rendered their school cheers with a vim and precision that would do credit to any of the old colleges of the East. The grounds of the institute were thronged with hundreds of colored people who had come from all parts of the state to see and hear the president.

The president reached Montgomery at noon for a two-hour visit. At 4:45 he will arrive at Birmingham, where he will remain until 6:45, before taking the train for Memphis, Little Rock and New Orleans.

The President's Address.

Tuskegee, Alabama, Oct. 24.—The following address was delivered by President Roosevelt before the Tuskegee institute here today:

To the white population, as well as to the black, it is of the utmost importance that the negro be encouraged to make himself a citizen of the highest type of usefulness. It is to the interest of the white people that this policy be conscientiously pursued, and to the interest of the colored that they clearly realize that they have opportunities for economic development here in the South not now offered elsewhere. Within the last twenty years, the industrial operations of the South have increased so tremendously that there is a scarcity of labor almost everywhere, so that it is a part of wisdom for all who wish the prosperity of the South to help the negro to become in the highest degree useful to himself, and, therefore, to the community in which he lives.

The South has always depended, and now depends, chiefly upon her native population for her work. Therefore, in view of the scarcity not only of common labor, but of skilled labor, it becomes doubly important to train every available man to be of the utmost use, by developing his intelligence, skill and capacity for conscientious effort. Hence the work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is a matter of the highest practical importance to both the white man and the black man and well worth the support of both races alike in the South and in the North. Your 1,500 students are not only being educated in head and heart, but also trained to industrial efficiency, for from the beginning Tuskegee has placed especial emphasis upon the training of men and women in agriculture, mechanics and household duties.

Covers Much of Field.

Training in these three fundamental directions does not embrace all that the negro or any other race needs, but it does cover in a very large degree the field in which the negro can at present do most for himself and be most helpful to his white neighbors.

Every black man who leaves this institute better able to do mechanical or industrial work, adds by so much to the wealth of the whole community and benefits all people in the community. The professional and mercantile avenues to success are overcrowded; for the present the best chance of success awaits the intelligent worker at some mechanical trade or on a farm; for this man will almost certainly achieve industrial independence. I am pleased, but not in the least surprised, to learn that many among the men and women trained at Tuskegee find immediate employment as leaders and workers among their own people, and that their services are eagerly sought by white people for various kinds of industrial work, the demand being much greater than the supply.

Ignorance the Costliest Crop.

Viewed from any angle, ignorance is the costliest crop that can be raised in any part of this union. Every dollar put into the education of either white man or black man, in head, hand and heart, yields rich dividends to the entire community. Merely from the economic standpoint, it is of the utmost consequence to all our citizens that institutions such as this at Tuskegee should be a success.

But there are other and even higher reasons that entitle it to our support. In the interest of humanity justice and self-protection, every white man in America, no matter where he lives, should try to help the negro to help himself. It is in the interest and for the protection of all the white man to see that the negro is educated. It is not only the duty of the white man, but it is to his interest to see that the negro is protected in property, life and in all his legal rights. Every time a law is broken every individual in the community has the moral tone of his life lowered.

Lawlessness in All Sections.

Lawlessness in the United States is not confined to any one section; lynching is not confined to any one section; and there is perhaps no body of American citizens, who have deserved so well of the entire American people as the public men, the publicists, the clergymen, the countless thousands of high-minded private

citizens, who have done such heroic work in the South in arousing public opinion against lawlessness in all its forms, and especially against lynching. I very earnestly hope that their example will count in the North as well as in the South, for there are just as great evils to be warred against in one region of our country as in another, though they are not in all places the same evils. And when any body of men in any community stands bravely for what is right, these men not merely serve a useful purpose in doing the particular task to which they set themselves, but give a lift to the cause of good citizenship throughout the union.

Work of Tuskegee.

I heartily appreciate what you have done at Tuskegee, and I am sure you will not grudge my saying that it could not possibly have been done save for the loyal support you have received from the white people round about; for during the twenty-five years of effort to educate the black man here in the midst of a white community of intelligence and culture, there has never been an outbreak between the races or any difficulty of any kind.

All honor is due to the white men of Alabama, to the white men of Tuskegee for what they have done. And right here let me say that if in any community a misunderstanding between the races arises over any matter, infinitely the best way out is to have a prompt, frank and full conference and consultation between representatives of the wise, decent, cool-headed men among the whites and the wise, decent, cool-headed colored men. Such a conference will always tend to bring about a better understanding and will be a great help all around.

Negro Must Help Himself.

Hitherto, I have spoken chiefly of the obligations existing on the part of the white man. Now let you remember on the other hand that no help can permanently avail you save as you yourselves develop capacity for self-help. You young colored men and women educated at Tuskegee must by precept and example lead your fellows toward sober, industrious, law-abiding lives. You are in honor bound to join hands in favor of law and order, and to war against all crime and especially against all crime by men of your own race, for the heaviest wrong done by the criminal is the wrong to his own race.

You must teach the people of your race that they must scrupulously observe any contract into which they in good faith enter, no matter whether it is hard to keep or not.

Will Win Respect.

If you save money, secure homes, become tax payers and lead clean, decent, modest lives, you will win the respect of your neighbors of both races. Let each man strive to excel his fellows only by rendering substantial service to the community in which he lives. The colored people have many difficulties to pass through, but these difficulties will be surmounted if only the policy of reason and common-sense is pursued. You have made real and great progress. According to the census the colored people of this country own and pay taxes upon something like \$300,000,000 worth of property and have blotted out fifty per cent. of their illiteracy. What you have done in the past is an indication of what you will be able to accomplish in the future under wise leadership. Moral and industrial education is what is most needed in order that this progress may continue.

Not All at Once.

The race cannot expect to get everything at once. It must learn to wait and bide its time; to prove itself worthy by showing its possession of perseverance, of thrift, of self-control. The destiny of the race is chiefly in its own hands and must be worked out patiently and persistently along these lines. Remember also that the white men who can be of most use to the colored man is that colored man's neighbor. It is the southern people themselves who must and can solve the difficulties that exist in the South; of course, what help the people of the rest of the union can give them must and will be gladly and cheerfully given. The hope of advancement for the colored man in the South lies in his steady, common-sense effort to improve his moral and material condition and to work in harmony with the white man in upbuilding the commonwealth. The future of the South now depends upon the people of both races living up to the spirit and letter of the laws of their several states and work out the destinies of both races, not as races, but as law-abiding American citizens.

Church Dedication.

The most Rev. Henry Moeller, archbishop of Cincinnati, will dedicate the Catholic church at North Lewisburg, Ohio, next Sunday morning, October 29. He will also bless a bell and confirm in the afternoon. The bell is the one that hung in the belfry of old Mount St. Mary's seminary Price hill, Cincinnati, for more than thirty years. Preparations are being made for a large gathering of people, who are expected to come to the celebration.

## DOES HONOR TO ADMIRAL

Tokyo Turns Out To Greet Her Sea Captain.

TOGO RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR

Streets Lined with People Who Shout "Banzai."

Victor of the Battle of the Sea of Japan Is Warmly Praised for the Services Rendered by His Officers, Men and Self—Features of the Warrior's Reception—The Day Is a Most Beautiful One.

Tokyo, Oct. 23.—The public entry into Tokyo of Admiral Togo, who came to report to the emperor the return of his fleet from the war, was a notable event. When the distinguished naval officer arrived at the Shimbashi station he was met by ministers of state, generals, admirals, members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of officials and private citizens, who extended him a warm welcome to the capital. He was accompanied by his staff and Admirals Kataoka, Kamimura and Dewa, together with their staffs. The party entered five imperial carriages placed at their disposal and, led by his majesty's aide, Admiral Inouye, drove direct to the palace, where they were received in audience by the emperor. Admiral Togo's carriage, escorted by a bodyguard of troops, passed through a triumphal arch in front of the railway station. The streets were lined with an admiring crowd, who shouted hearty banzais as the party passed along. Admiral Togo, after his audience with the emperor, returned to his ship. In receiving Admiral Togo the emperor warmly praised the service rendered by him, his officers and men. The day was a beautiful one and all Tokyo was out irrespective of age to welcome the victor of the battle of the Sea of Japan.

DIES FROM WOUND CAUSED BY GANGRENE

Joseph Logsdon, a Prominent Horseman, Passes Away.

The Wyandot Union-Republican of Monday tells of the death of Joseph Logsdon, well-known in this city, as follows:

Joseph Logsdon, a resident of this county for twenty-four years, died at his home on north Sandusky avenue, Saturday afternoon, at 2:40 o'clock, after suffering since September 1 from gangrene, caused by the middle toe of his right foot being badly torn and mashed by being caught in a door, which was blown shut.

Deceased was born near Fredericktown, Knox county, June 20, 1827, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Logsdon, both deceased. On February 14, 1861, he was joined in marriage to Miss Caroline Galton, and in 1881, moved to this county, residing on his farm in Crane township, three miles south of this place, until seven years ago, when they moved to this city.

Mr. Logsdon was a farmer and at one time was the owner of a number of thoroughbred running horses, including "Long Girl," "Waverly" and "Floretta." He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church and was admired by many friends who will be sorry to hear of his death.

Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Cyrus, and one daughter, Mrs. Nora Kookon of Postoria, three daughters being deceased, and two sisters, Mrs. J. P. Huff and Mrs. G. W. Wells both of Fredericktown.

The funeral occurred Monday morning at 8 o'clock, service being conducted at St. Peter's church, in this city, by the pastor, Rev. Father Forrer.

Interment was made at the Catholic cemetery. The pallbearers were John Casey, Joseph Fisher, Adam Seebach, John Strasser, Dick Calmes and H. B. Hale.

Dr. George W. Kemp Dies. Dr. George W. Kemp, aged eighty-three, who for more than forty years has practiced at Mansfield, died of old age and complications of diseases Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. He was the father of Mrs. Mina Smith of this city.

Trees Should Blush.

It is observed that the leaves are turning a deeper red this year than usual. But why the leaves should be blushing when it is the trees that are being left bare nobody has as yet explained.—Columbus Dispatch.

## THE HAND OF DEATH

Falls Upon Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson Today.

HE PASSES AWAY AT AN EARLY HOUR

Never Forgets Friends or Fails To Forgive Enemy.

Thrice Elected to Congress from Kansas, He Is Twice Defeated—Twenty Years Ago He Advocates Principles Which at the Present Time Have the Backing of Some Very Substantial Republicans.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died at 6:02 a. m. today.

Aneurism of the aorta was the cause of death, which occurred at St. Francis' hospital, where Simpson was placed September 21, after being brought from his home in Roswell, New Mexico.

At the deathbed were his wife and son, Lester Simpson of Roswell, his



The Late Jerry Simpson.

wife and their son, Jerry, Jr., and physicians, Dr. Minick and Dr. Gal-lowsay.

The final sinking spell followed a severe hemorrhage yesterday morning.

The funeral will be in charge of the local Scottish Rite Masonic consistency, of which Simpson has been a member many years.

Jerry Simpson, three times elected congressman from Kansas and twice defeated for the office, was born in New Brunswick in 1842, was taken while a child to Onelida county, New York, and became a sailor on the Great Lakes. His marine career ended with the loss of the barge, J. H. Rutter, which he commanded, it sank during a storm off Ludington, October 31, 1878. Simpson struck out for the West, and located in Barber county, Kansas. He did his share of converting the tough prairie sod into wheat fields, but was not very successful financially, and thought much of the inequalities of government.

Simpson became a member and then a leader of the Farmers' alliance, and by easy evolution a Populist. Defeated twice for congressman of the Seventh Kansas district, he ran a third time and beat Colonel Jim Hallowell of Wichita. He was re-elected twice, defeating Chester Long each time, and eventually was defeated by the latter, who now is United States senator from Kansas. Simpson was the object of more vitriolic editorials than come to the share of any half dozen average congressmen. He was derided almost without cessation during his public career, and the nickname, "the Sockless," stuck to him long after he had retired from public office.

Twenty years ago, Simpson advocated principles which at the present time have the backing of very substantial Republicans.

Simpson was always one of the "plain people." It was said of him he never forgot a friend or failed to forgive an enemy.

HOME IS BURNED; CONTENTS SAVED

Fire Destroys the Residence of Milo Sanford Sunday Afternoon.

The home of Milo Sanford, residing one mile west of Mansfield, was burned to the ground, Sunday afternoon. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective flue. The furniture was nearly all saved. The house was insured for \$400.

It sometimes happens that a cookbook is the cause and a divorce the effect.

# A FROLIC WITH THE FUNNY MEN

IT LOOKED THAT WAY.



She: "Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?"  
He (nervously gazing down the road): "It will, if it ever hits him."

GOING TO EXTREMES.



The Officer: "I will throw my heart at your feet"  
The Lady: "There you are! You always go to extremes!"

## NOT NECESSARY.

Mother—I understand Mr. Huggard is to call upon you again this evening.  
Ethel—Of course, mamma. We're engaged.  
Mother—What! Didn't I tell you not to give that young man any encouragement at all?  
Ethel—Yes, mamma, but he didn't need any encouragement.

## KNOWING A WOMAN.

Do you know her?  
No, I am merely acquainted with her. Nobody knows a woman!

## MONOPOLY.

She—I wonder why the baby doesn't begin to talk, John.  
He—Why, I guess because you don't give him a chance to start.

## SHE'D SURELY TELL IT.

Mrs. Gossip (quarreling)—I suppose you think what you say goes?  
Mr. Gossip—It goes if you hear it.

## THE LATEST IN GOLF.

What is the latest fad in golf?  
"Having real detectives track up you lost balls."

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.



He (after the show): "I guess the curtain must have fallen too hard on the first act."  
She: "Why, what do you mean?"  
He: "That might account for the play being so flat."

## IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Samuel Lilley Seeks Full Title to His Property.

### AGAIN THERE IS A WOMAN IN CASE

Lilley Claims He Gives Martha V. Asbell an Ante-Nuptial Contract for Dower Rights in His Property on Condition That She Marry Him, Which She Has Not Done.

Samuel Lilley began suit in the court of common pleas, Saturday, against Martha V. Asbell to recover the full title to four lots located in this city.

The plaintiff recites in his petition that October 19, 1905, he held full title to the property, clear of incumbrance of any kind. Continuing he states that the defendant fraudulently and wickedly through a pretense that she loved him and would marry him, induced him to sign an ante-nuptial contract that in the event of his death she was to have dower rights in his property.

The plaintiff states that the signature was obtained to the contract under false pretenses and he asks that the contract be declared void and he be restored to the possession of his property so that he can trade or sell it or do whatever he may deem proper with it.

Frank Behner has begun proceedings in the court of common pleas against Arthur Behner and others to partition the estate of John Behner, late of Pleasant township. The estate consists of a farm of 161 acres.

J. H. Deal has begun suit against Benjamin Melvin to recover \$250 damages in the court of common pleas. Deal alleges that Melvin injured a horse owned by the plaintiff in a runaway and caused his death.

In the divorce suit of Edward Lamb versus Mary J. Lamb, which was begun a short time ago, the defendant has filed an answer denying most of the allegations in the plaintiff's petition.

Mrs. Amy F. Sharp has begun suit against Aaron Sharp for a divorce in the court of common pleas.

The plaintiff recites that she was married to the defendant October 28, 1903, and that he has not supported her for some time. She further states that her husband is the owner of one dark brown horse valued at \$100 and asks the appointment of a receiver for her husband's property pending the final disposition of this suit.

Mrs. Ora Ward has sued Roy Ward for a divorce alleging gross neglect of duty. The parties to the suit according to the petition were married, October 16, 1902, and have one child.

Mrs. Maggie Scranton has sued George Scranton for a divorce on grounds of gross neglect of duty and failure to provide. The parties to the suit were married February 2, 1900, at Detroit.

In the matter of John Leeper against the Board of County Commissioners, in the court of common pleas, the commissioners have filed a demurrer in which they allege that the petition of the plaintiff does not contain sufficient fact to sustain an action and they ask that the suit be dismissed.

Coroner E. L. Brady has filed a number of findings with the clerk of court.

In the case of James C. Foos, he finds that the man came to his death through his own carelessness. Eliza Fate died of natural causes. The death of Cornelius Ryan was due to an epileptic. James Grubb was deaf and paid no attention to warnings as to the approach of the train which killed him and the railroad company is exonerated from any responsibility. The death of Samuel F. Everett was due to natural causes as was also the death of Lydia Havill.

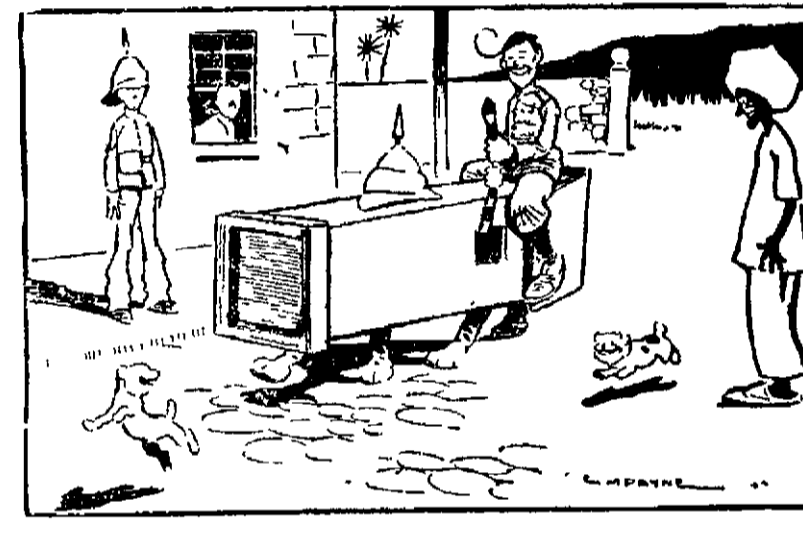
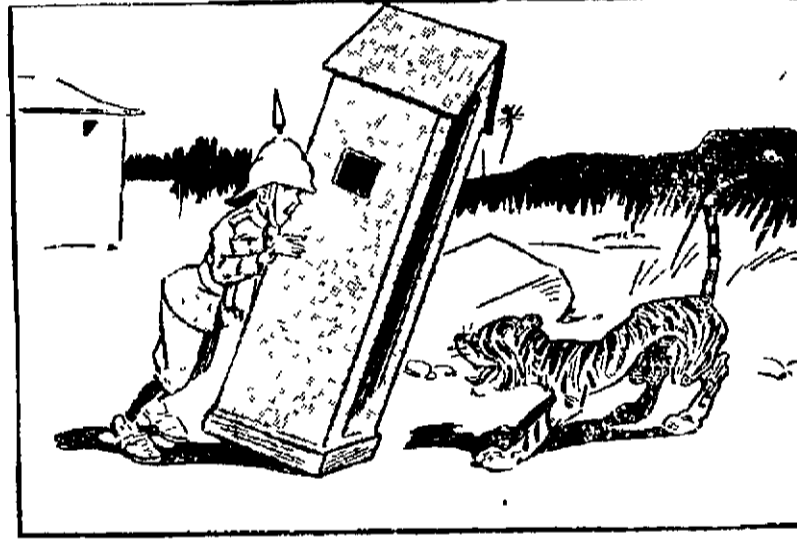
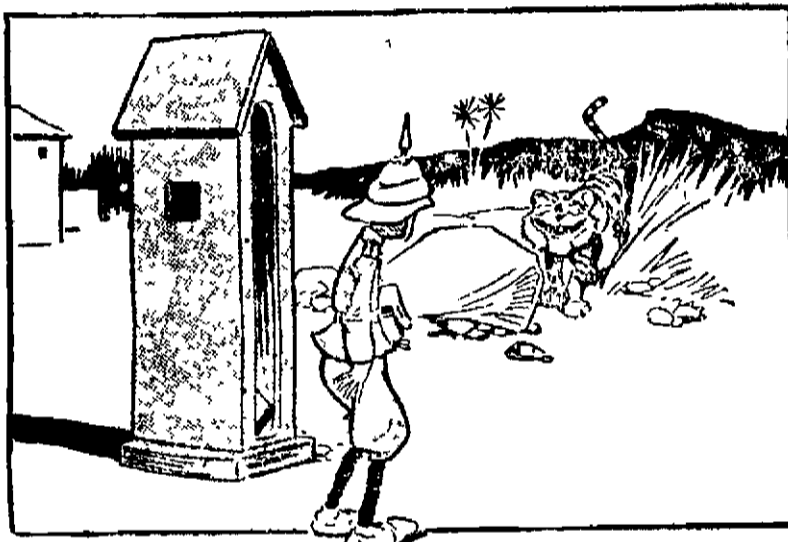
Open to Question. Not a few writers are in the habit of declaring that the salvation of the country from political and business crookedness lies in the West. How about the Oregon land "frauds"? A congressman and two of his accomplices were sentenced to prison only last Saturday on this score. And there are others in prison and others, including senators, who will be—Cleveland Leader.

A Sound Sentiment. The Mobile Register remarks that "We of the South are not outside the union, but in it, and a big part of it, and we know how to honor the president of our republic" which may be called a sound sentiment well expressed—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A diplomatic girl is one who can inform a slow young man that it is time to say "good night" without telling him.—Chicago News.

It's a case of disappointment for the gossips if a man goes wrong and then the woman in the case.

## THE BRAVE SOLDIER BOY AND THE TIGER.

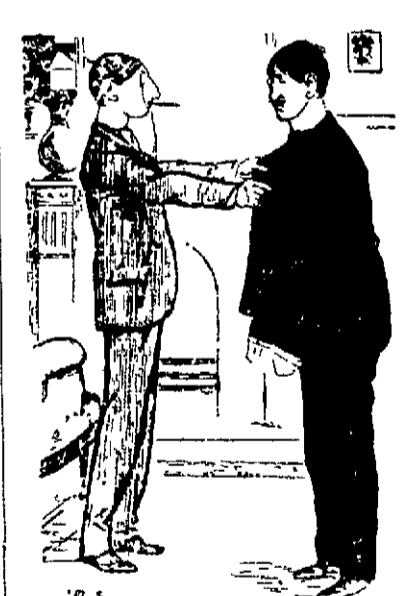


PROOF POSITIVE.



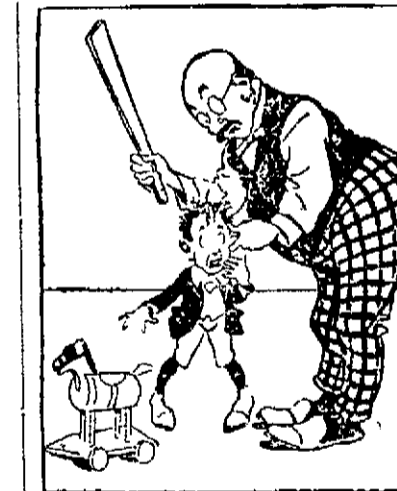
Dolly: "But how do you know sleeping in the open air is healthy?"  
Jones: "Have you ever seen an invalid policeman?"

ONE ON HIM.



"Bah, Jove! I feel offended at Miss Woe."  
"What now, dear boy?"  
"Why, as I entered the door I heard her say: 'Here is where the joke comes in.'"

A REMINDER.



The Culprit—I told you better not tell me one of those funny stories of yours about a terror of a kid you used to be.

## NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

"He does look to begin with on Friday."  
"He must be superstitious."  
"It isn't the day so much as the work that he does."

GOOD CAUSE.



"Don't you think Miss Lingerlong's face looks rather worn?"  
"Well, she has been weeping it since 1900."

WHEN IT WAS SERIOUS.



"Helen, do you appreciate the fact that marriage is a serious affair?"  
"Yes, father. At least I did think it was until Tom finally proposed."

EASILY SATISFIED.



"Don't you think Fred Barker is very hard to please?"  
"No. He seems very well satisfied with himself."

KNOWS ENOUGH TO STAY IN.



Clarence: "A fellow told me today that I didn't know enough to go in when it rained."  
Miss Wise: "And what did you say?"  
Clarence: "I assured him it was quite unnecessary because I never go out when it rains."



## When You Buy Diamonds

You want to purchase in an establishment with a sense of security and confidence that the stones will be as represented—where the moral tone is high—and where you have the assurance of receiving full value—

For many years this firm has so served its patrons and today with its immense stock of perfect, fine white diamonds offers you every advantage in quality and price.

**Nelson & Sons.**

**ANTHONY'S**  
230 E. CENTER ST. PHONE 1183  
**LAUNDRY**

**Hair Goods**  
**Powers Millinery Shop**  
Uhlir & Phillips Store, 2nd Floor.

## For Sale

80 acres 2 1/2 miles from Scott Town, Ohio. Six room frame dwelling, pantry, walk-in, wood-house and smoke house, well and cistern, barn, 35 acres well fenced excellent pasture, never has been plowed, good well of water. Price per acre for whole, \$60.

75 acres ten miles north of Delaware, Ohio, on pike and rural mail route. Can have either Citizens or Bell phone. Brick house, bank barn. By making a payment of \$1,000 or \$1,500 can arrange balance on long time and easy payments. Price \$60 per acre.

6-room frame dwelling, well and cistern, gas, stone side walk, near street, car line. Price \$1,650.

8-room frame dwelling, Center street, cistern, cellar, barn. Lot 65 35-100 feet by 200 feet deep. Price \$3,500.

6-room frame dwelling, cellar, well and cistern, Grand Ave. Price \$1,600.

5-room frame dwelling (new) Reed Ave. Well and cistern. \$100 cash, balance on monthly payments. Price \$900.

## FOR RENT

8-room frame dwelling, cellar, cistern, barn, etc., north Prospect St. Rent \$14 per month.

Two rooms, Franconia Ave., \$3 per month.

**Lippincott Brothers**

**Dr. H. J. Lower.**  
Office over Gem Pharmacy.  
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.  
Marion, Ohio

**WADDELL & KNAPP**  
**GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS**  
INSURE  
Fire, Cyclone and Accident Policies, also Agents for

**Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y.**

Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World  
Issues bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.  
Office opp. court house,  
Marion National Bank building Marion

**Marion National Bank**  
MARION, OHIO.

Capital paid in Surplus Undivided profits  
\$200,000 25,000 15,000  
Assurance of Corporations, Farmers, Fire and Individual Life Policies.  
A General Banking Business transacted  
Drafts issued on foreign countries  
Interest paid on Time Deposits.  
**OFFICERS.**  
J. J. McWhorter, Vice Pres.  
B. B. Hays, Vice Pres. and Cashier.  
J. E. Wadwell, Asst. Cashier.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
H. B. Hays, T. J. McWhorter, J. E. Wadwell, Geo. W. King, D. H. Harvey, H. Stralitz, J. G. Lefter.

**The Real Workers.**  
Another thing that is revealed by the insurance inquiry is that it is often the men who draw the smallest salaries who render the greatest service.—Columbus Dispatch.

## CLARK'S List of Farms

270 acres west of Morristown: two dwellings, black loam soil, on good pike; will sell at a bargain.

210 acres north of Scott Town: fine soil, poor buildings, but some of the best timber in the county, also 39 acres just across the road. This is fine soil and will sell at your money's value.

143 1/2 acres in same section. Fine soil; will sell at a medium price.

Same section, 160 acres, good soil, buildings poor. This is a foundation for a nice farm and will be sold worth the money.

50 acres 3 1/2 miles south of Agosta, part clay and part loam, on good pike; poor buildings, and will sell reasonable.

130 acres 1 mile south of Agosta. Poor buildings, good soil and can be bought right.

40 acres 1 mile south of Agosta. Moderate buildings, black soil, fairly well tilled, and a very cheap farm.

55 acres joining Agosta. Moderate buildings, fair soil; will sell at a bargain.

75 acres 1 1/2 miles north of Agosta. Good buildings, good orchard, good soil, fairly well fenced. This is a nice home and will pay you to see it.

48 acres 6 miles southeast. Good 7-room house; good soil and will sell at a price to suit you.

55 acres on the Interurban. No buildings; will make a nice home for someone that would care to build.

75 acres on the Interurban. No buildings, a very nice location.

22 1/2 acres 6 miles west of Richwood; will take Marion city property as part payment.

170 acres 2 miles south of Richwood. Splendid land, good buildings, on good pike, near school and church. Farm is under a high state of cultivation and will sell at a saleable figure.

180 acres 2 miles west of Richwood. Good soil, good buildings and an all-around good farm.

167 acres 6 miles west of Richwood. House cost \$3,500; well tilled, on good pike, good neighborhood, well improved, good black soil, will take some Marion city property in exchange.

200 acres west of Marion (two tracts) new 7-room house, built one year, barn, 2 drive wells, windpump, 30 barrel cistern, some fruit, 15-acre orchard, fairly well fenced, 15-inch tile running through both tracts, plenty of small tile. This will make a nice farm for someone and can be bought cheap.

95 acre farm in Union Co. Will trade for Marion city property: good 5-room house, good barn 40x60 feet, fair fences, good well and windpump, well tilled, 1/4 mile from pike.

80 acres in Wyandot Co. Will sell or trade for Marion city property. Fair house, good barn 40x60 feet, drilled well and windpump, 10 acres of timber, balance under cultivation. This is a proposition that will bear investigation.

338 acres 9 miles east, on good pike and good soil, good house and fair barn, fairly well tilled, fairly fenced, pike on two sides of it, 30 acres of blue grass, never been plowed.

100 acres 8 miles southeast, good buildings, good soil, well fenced, fairly well tilled, will sell at a bargain.

163 acres 5 miles west of Marion. Good soil, on good pike, some good timber, 40 acres blue grass pasture, an ideal home.

80 acres 6 miles west. Fair buildings, fair soil, on good pike; also adjoining this 120 acres, fine soil, no buildings; can sell them both; will make an ideal farm.

505 acres 6 miles west. Buildings medium, good soil, partly cleared and partly timber; will make a noble stock farm; will sell reasonable. This can be divided into two farms, and can sell one or both.

100 acres 9 miles east. Splendid buildings, well tilled and in a high state of cultivation.

158 acres near Caledonia. Good building, good soil, on good pike and a model home.

120 acres near Martel. Good soil, well tilled, and a very desirable farm, that can be bought at a right price.

We have over 50 farms in Hardin county that we can sell you, and many others in and around Marion that for want of space we cannot herein enumerate.

See us before buying and we will prove to you that WE HAVE THE REAL BARGAINS.

**J. W. Clark Real Estate Co.**

Both Phones. Room 3 Masonic Block

## JOHN DOWLER DIES OF DROPSY

Passes Away at His Home Saturday Evening.

IS ILL FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS

Appears To Be Improving, but Complications Appear and the End Comes—Leaves a Wife and Three Sons—Funeral Services Were Held at the U. B. Church.

John Dowler, aged fifty-eight years and three months, died Saturday evening at 8:45 at his home on Grand avenue, after a six months' illness.

Early in the summer Mr. Dowler was taken sick, suffering a severe attack of dropsy. As summer waned, the indications were that he was improving and would soon be able to be up and around. About a month ago, he suffered a relapse, together with complications, suffering from congested kidneys. Since that time he has been confined to his bed in a most critical condition until death relieved him.

John Dowler was one of the city's well-known laboring men. He was possessed of a host of friends, who will be grieved to learn of his demise. Coming to this city in 1883 from Pickaway county, where he was born, he has resided here ever since, being for twelve years a steady employee at the Huber plant.

Three sons, Will, Edward and Jesse, and a loving wife survive the deceased. The funeral was held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the United Brethren church, Rev. L. C. Reid of this city and Rev. A. Snider of Gallon officiating.

**WINGET CAREY DIES FRIDAY**

Leaves Six Children, All Residents of County.

Born and raised in Montgomery township, Winget Carey, aged seventy-one years, after having lived in that township continuously throughout his long life, died of Bright's disease, Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock. He had been in feeble health several years, and his death had been expected for some time.

The deceased was well known among the older residents of the county. His wife died about a year ago. Six children survive—Mrs. Frank Hole, Mrs. Michael Tron and Walter, Alvin, Ralph and Edith Carey, all of whom reside in this county.

The funeral was conducted from the house, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by interment in the Agosta cemetery.

## A VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF

One Is Directed by Court in Nicholson Will Case.

**CYRUS SEARS IS VICTOR IN FIGHT**

Sears and His Brothers, John and Benjamin, Are Left Five Hundred Dollars Each Out of Their Sister's Estate, Which Is Valued at a Quarter of a Million.

A special from Cleveland, Saturday, states that Cyrus Sears of Harper has won the first point in breaking the will of his sister. The special follows:

Judge Ford took the Sears will case from the jury yesterday afternoon and directed a verdict for the plaintiff. This was done on motion of the plaintiff's attorneys on the ground that the will was not properly signed; that the signature of the testatrix, Mrs. Arminia Nicholson, was written in the place for the attestation, leaving a considerable space between where the will ended and the signature.

The counsel for the defendant took exceptions and will fight the case to a higher court. General E. B. Finley so stated after the decision. The jury rendered a formal verdict for the plaintiff, under the judge's direction, without leaving the court-room.

Cyrus Sears was the contestor of the will. He and his brothers, John and Benjamin, were left \$500 by Mrs. Nicholson of Lakewood, their sister. Charitable institutions, including some of the best known in the city, were left about thirty per cent. of the property, and children of Benjamin Sears were left the rest. The estate is worth about \$250,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-1-62

For Something Beside. Milwaukee and Poria at least can be thankful that they now are famous for something other than their brands of liquor.—Chicago News.

## Stories of Big Birds.

### Kingfisher in London Park.

There is just now a new and beautiful visitor to St. James' park. For the last three weeks a kingfisher has taken up his abode by the lake and plays his vocation heedless of the strollers on the bank or the amateur oarsmen who splash about the water.

The St. James' park kingfisher is most regular in his habits. He lives, so far as can be ascertained, on the island at the eastern end of the lake. He disports himself above the water, flying—a gorgeous blue object—down toward the other end and back again in the morning. But he has been seen also in the evenings and in the afternoon.

It is about six years since a kingfisher was last seen in St. James' park, and the present one is only the second that Mr. Campbell has known to be there in his twenty years' experience. Kingfishers soon become to human beings when they are not actively interfered with, and it is hoped this beautiful visitor to the heart of London will be treated with courtesy and kindness.—London Daily Mail.

**Hawk Carries Away Family Cat.**  
Mrs. G. W. Longwell, who lives on a claim in Lyman county, South Dakota, reports hawks and eagles so numerous in that section that it is almost impossible to keep poultry. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**Hawk Caught by Aged Woman.**  
One day last week a large hen hawk caught a hen in David Eastman's dooryard, and Mrs. Eastman started to the rescue of the hen.

The hawk, being anxious to secure a good breakfast, did not notice Mrs. Eastman until she got near enough to throw her apron over him and held him until assistance arrived. Mrs. Eastman is a lady sixty-seven years of age, and the hawk is done killing hens.—Aroostook Republican.

**Silver Monkey Faced Owl Caught.**  
Daniel Shetter of near Colebrook, Lebanon county, has a very fine specimen of silver monkey faced owl. It was found in a tree a few months ago near Gingsrich's meeting house, south of Fontaner. Its wings

when stretched measure almost four feet from tip to tip, and its plumage is beautiful.—Middletown Journal.

**Bald Eagle Captured by Boys.**  
A bald eagle measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its wings was shot and then captured by two small boys, sons of Williams Woods, near Owens Grove, yesterday.

The boys went for a hunt and noticed a large bird in a tree. They fired, wounding the bird and bringing it to the ground. They at once ran to capture it, and both were clawed, one quite severely, before they were aware of the ferocity and power of their captive. After more cautious maneuvering they each caught a wing of the big bird and thus made their way home, where they imprisoned it in a cage. The bird weighs twenty pounds.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

**Live Owl on an Engine.**  
A live owl came into the Kansas City union depot on the Missouri Pacific train from Wichita the other night.

The bird was caught between the boiler and one of the rods on the side of the engine. It had been struck a glancing blow, and lodged stunned on the engine's side. Some small boys in the station noticed the owl and captured it.—Kansas City Star.

**Bird Hawk Trapped by Grass.**  
A Bangor man while passing through a field near Branch Pond, last Sunday afternoon, had a peculiar experience with a hawk.

Hearing a fluttering in the grass, he investigated, thinking that a bird had become caught in a trap. What was his surprise to find a bird hawk with a yellowhammer. The hawk had killed the yellowhammer, pecking its head nearly to pieces, but in the struggle in the tall grass a number of stout pieces of grass had become entangled around one of the hawk's legs.

Try as he would, he could not free himself and the man easily secured him. He will be mounted, and is as fine a specimen as one will often see, as he has not a mark on him.—Bangor News.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

Certain puzzle-headed newspapers affect to see in the warm welcome met everywhere by the president on his journey through the South a variance from the storm of indignation which followed the Booker Washington incident. Their surprise, where it happens to be genuine, is the offspring of a literalism equally without sympathy and imagination, or else it is the figment of a sectionalism which has put party spirit before all other considerations. Bigotry so dense knows not the people of the South.

Theodore Roosevelt, the partisan Republican, succeeding the gentle McKinley with a ruthless assault upon southern ideas and predilections, in the Indiana affair, in the Crum affair and in the Booker Washington affair—Theodore Roosevelt, the self-willed executive, twirling the big stick and riding rough-shod over whoever or whatever got in his way, without much regard to law or usage—Theodore Roosevelt, the presidential candidate, who, having captured the machine and secured his nomination, seemed borne along upon a golden stream of campaign contribution wrung from the corporations by methods that to say the least looked like coercion—in short, Theodore Roosevelt, the strenuous, aroused the antagonism and invited the attacks of all who could see in his election only a menace to the peace of the country as well as the good order and good feeling in the southern part of it. That was a year ago.

Coming in upon a wave of unexampled popular volition—partly the rebound of extraordinary conditions, but at the same time an undeniable personal tribute—another, and quite a different, Theodore Roosevelt appeared upon the scene; the big stick was laid away, the habiliments of the rough rider were exchanged for more conventional apparel, words were uttered and energies were set in motion which gave the people promise of emancipation from the rapacity of certain aggregations of capital that had long defied the law; and finally, by an act of daring as original as it was felicitous and sustained throughout by unflagging persistence and intelligent purpose, this re-created Theodore Roosevelt staked forth a very arduous path of peace, bringing upon himself and his country glory unspeakable.

These are simple facts emphasized by their unexpectedness, for they did

not spring and could not spring from any logical deduction either of personal character or of political antecedents.

The Theodore Roosevelt who spoke at Richmond of Lee and Jackson—who standing in the confederate capital, under the shadow of sectional battlefields, bravely put sectionalism and partyism beneath his feet—who tenderly and in the name of a dead mother claimed kindred there, is a gray horse of quite another color. Then and there he wiped out every old sore and opened a fresh set of books. Who has changed, he or we? What boots it? Maybe neither, maybe just a case of plain, old-fashioned misunderstanding.

In breadth of patriotic spirit and in far-reaching statesmanlike suggestion, nothing finer than the speech of Mr. Roosevelt at the statue of Stonewall Jackson was said by Abraham Lincoln. It deserves, indeed, to be recorded in letters of gold alongside the Gettysburg speech, being at once an echo and confirmation of that immortal utterance. Breathing such sentiments, bearing such a message, Theodore Roosevelt becomes one of us, which is only to say that we are all, all Americans, equally proud of a common country, equal heirs of its sublime traditions, nor less loyal to the flag of the union because we followed the flag of the confederacy.

The South has wandered forty years through a wilderness of sectionalism for this vision of the promised land of perfect nationality. It has longed for some Messiah of patriotism and brotherhood to rise in the North and to reach out to it the hand of equality, having a heart in it. To Theodore Roosevelt this has not fallen, and having fought by lot like a man the South sends the memory of all factions to the rear, and greets and acclaims him as a kinsman. Though we differ tomorrow never shall there be from us acerbity of thought or speech. To-day, at least, shall be given to the love of God, to the fellowship of manhood, and to the unity and glory of our country. Let mean and paltry bigots, let glum-faced partyism for a moment stand aside. Room, room, alone whilst the president passes: 'the states lately in rebellion' for the grandeur of the nation and the majesty of the people.—Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier.

**Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.**

**E. W. Grove on Box 25c.**

## The Doctor Always Asks

"Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to health. Then keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. We have no secrets! We publish J. C. Ayer, Co., the formulators of all our medicines. Lowell, Mass.

## Clothes Racks

Those which you fasten on the wall and the standing ones that you can string around the heater and dry the clothes these rainy days, 50c to \$1 25. Ironing tables that "stand on their own footing" and make ironing day a day of pleasure, instead of a day of drudgery—65c, \$1 00 and \$1 50.

## SCHAFFNERS.

If you don't know where the finest dishes in Marion are sold, just look in at Markert's China Store 128 S. Main St., and see a display of ware which is not equalled in many a large city of the country.

**J. C. Markert, Prop.**

## OCEAN-WAVE Washing Machine.

LET US SHOW YOU  
**HABERMAN HARDWARE CO.**  
SOUTH MAIN STREET.

**COAL.** Learn more about our coal after reading about all other kinds of coal and experimenting with them. Try our soft or hard coal and you will find more coal in your bin, less ash heap and more money in your purse.  
**The Ohio Milling and Elevator Company.**

USE A  
**Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove**  
FOR  
**Safety, Economy and Comfort.**  
A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address  
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY.**

PETTY & STARR.

## Swell Fall Shoes

Are being talked about everywhere among stylish dressers—their equal in style and quality are not to be found in the city. Come in—and see how moderately priced such gems of the shoemaker's art are being offered.

Dull Gun Metal Calf, Patent Ideal Kid, Velour Box Calf, Vici Kid. Lace or Button. **\$2.50 to \$4.00**

Overshoes for any style shoe.

**Petty & Starr.**

## MILK IS WATERED; DEALER ARRESTED

Plea of Not Guilty Is Made in Justice Thompson's Court.

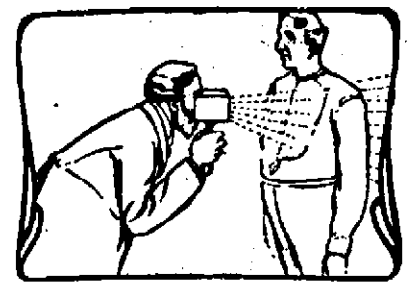
George H. Riley, a state food and dairy inspector, appeared in the court of Justice Harry C. Thompson, Tuesday, and made affidavit that he had purchased one-half pint of milk of Harry Fowler, a local dairyman, the milk containing but a fraction under fourteen per cent. of solids and butter fat.

Fowler was arrested and entered a plea of not guilty, Tuesday afternoon. The matter will be heard November 10.

**Big Four Colonist Rates.**  
The Big Four route will leave on sale September 15 to October 31, inclusive, one-way colonist tickets to Pacific coast, as follows:  
San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$32.00.  
Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, \$39.40.  
Spokane, \$36.90.  
Butte and Salt Lake City, \$36.40.  
See L. E. Nebergall, ticket agent union station, or F. W. Mayer, agent Big Four route, for particulars. 239-114w

Besides the Braves.  
In addition to Tammany it is reported that there are 5,000 Italian bandits in New York City—Detroit Free Press.

## CONSUMPTION'S WARNING



Inside facts soon become evident in outside symptoms.—DR. G. O. GREEN.

The aid of scientific inventions is not needed to determine whether your lungs are affected. The first symptoms can be readily noted by anyone of average intelligence.

There is no disease known that gives so many plain warnings of its approach as consumption, and no serious disease that can be so quickly reached and checked, if the medicine used is Dr. Boesche's German Syrup, which is made to cure consumption.

It is in the early stages that German Syrup should be taken, when warnings are given in the cough that won't quit, the congestion of the bronchial tubes and the gradual weakening of the lungs, accompanied by frequent expectoration.

But no matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has already attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble.

New trial bottles, 25c. Regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.

## GOOD WOMAN PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Anna Layton Dies Early Friday Night.

## LOVELY CHRISTIAN CHARACTER GONE

Death Is Due to Hemorrhages of the Remains Superinduced by Cancer. Remains Were Shipped to Hardin County and Interred in the McDonald Cemetery.

After having been unconscious since Thursday morning, Mrs. Anna M. Layton, wife of Francis S. Layton, died at her home, No. 526 North State street, Friday night, about 8 o'clock. Her death was due to hemorrhages of stomach superinduced by cancer. She was past fifty-nine years of age.

Mrs. Layton was a woman of lovely christian character and her death will come as a shock to her friends throughout the city. She was a devout member of the Christian church, having been a life-long member. She was a member of Oneto Council, No. 15, Degree of Pocahontas.

Mrs. Layton was born in McDonald township, Hardin county, and had lived in Marion during the past twelve years. A husband and two daughters survive, the daughters being Miss Jessie C. Layton and Mrs. Ada M. Griffin. Two children died in infancy. Two sisters also survive—Mrs. Andrew Dodds of Hardin county and Mrs. Margaret Poe of Roundhead.

The remains were shipped to Hardin county, where they were interred in McDonald cemetery.

## BURCHARD SEIFERT AND ALTA M. CRAMER MARRY

The Ceremony Is Performed at LaRue Sunday Morning.

LaRue, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Burchard H. Seifert and Miss Alta M. Cramer were married Sunday morning by Rev. J. A. Sutton at his parsonage.

Mr. Seifert is a young man employed in the depot of the T. & O. C. at Columbus. Miss Cramer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cramer, residing a mile east of LaRue, but she has made her home in Columbus for the last two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Seifert left for Virginia, where they will spend their honeymoon, returning to Columbus November 10, where they will go to housekeeping.

## MISS KOHLER AND MR. BILLETT MARRY

Rev. George E. Barnard Officiates at Ceremony.

Miss Maggie Kohler of Martel and Mr. Clyde Billett of this city were married at the Free Baptist parsonage on South State street, Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. G. E. Barnard officiating.

The groom is employed by J. W. Scott & Son, contractors. They will make their home in this city within a short time.

## THEY ARE MARRIED NINE WEEKS AGO

Miss Anna Lauer Becomes Mrs. Charles Lightner.

The wedding of Miss Anna Lauer to Mr. Charles Lightner, both of Prospect, which took place at Windsor, Canada, nine weeks ago, has just been announced. The young people went on the excursion to Detroit and while there concluded to get married. They will live on a farm near Prospect.

## RESULTS TELL.

There Can Be No Doubt About the Results in Marion.

Results tell the tale. All doubt is removed. The testimony of a Marion citizen can be easily investigated. What better proof can be had?

Mrs. John Mason of 675 N. State St., Marion, says: "There is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for strengthening and regulating the kidneys, and no preparation as good as Doan's Ointment for curing sores and allaying itching of the skin. I have used them for both and have recommended them in a testimonial given in 1899. I have had no reason to change my opinion during the past five years, and am glad to again endorse both of these excellent remedies."

For sale by Flocken's drug store and all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## HOW TO MULTIPLY IN YOUR MIND BY LIGHTNING METHOD

Multiplication is the most important of the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. In large, modern accounting departments, mental arithmetic is the only kind used, and he who cannot perform his task without resorting to figuring it the long way on paper has but a small chance of attaining a position worth having.

It is easy to become expert in this line, however, the first lesson being the most difficult. After the first few rules are mastered you will have no trouble.

## Illustration No. 1.

Multiply 24 By 31

Answer 744

Process—Multiply the units of the multiplicand by the units of the multiplier, thus: 4x1 is 4, set down the 4 as in example. Multiply the tens in the multiplicand by the units in the multiplier, thus: 1x2 is 2, 3x4 are 12, add these two products together, 2 plus 12 are 14, set the 4 down in the answer as in the example, and carry the one to be added to the next product. Multiply the tens in the multiplicand by the units in the multiplier and add what you had to carry, thus: 3x2 are 6 and one to carry, 7, completing the operation.

## Illustration No. 2.

Multiply 53 By 84

Answer 4,452

Process—Multiply units by units, thus: 3x4 are 12, set down the 2 and carry 1. Multiply tens by units and units by tens, adding the 1, to carry, to the first product, then add the two products together, thus: 4x5 are 20 and 1, to carry, 21, and 8x3 are 24, and 21 and 24 are 45, set down the 5 and carry 4. Now multiply the tens together and add the 4 you had to carry, thus: 8x5 are 40 and 4 makes 44, set this amount down in the answer and you will have the correct result, 4,452.

## Illustration No. 3.

Multiply 43 By 25

Answer 1,075

Process—5x3 are 15, put down 5 and carry 1, 5x4 are 20 and 1 to carry, 21, and 2x3 are 6 and 21 make 27, put down 7 and carry 2, and 2x4 are 8 and 2 to carry 10.

This is an important rule and three examples of working it are given, each one a little less complicated than the one preceding it. Study all three carefully, not attempting to do any other sums than those contained in the text. In practicing try to avoid as much as possible spelling your figures. This has been resorted to in some extent in the explanations, where it was in a degree necessary, in order to make them as lucid as possible, but once having mastered the details of the operation the student should make every effort to abandon this confusing habit.

One of the commonest errors made by the beginner in learning this system of multiplication is neglecting to add the figure or figures to be carried. Bear in mind that the sum to be carried is always to be added to the first product obtained, after the setting down of a figure in the complete product.

Having studied the foregoing examples carefully, and mastered their details, try to do the following, confining yourself to the words used in the explanatory text, with a view to getting rid of the spelling habit. Should you be able to do this successfully, try it over and over, a great many times; you cannot do it too often, and when you have completely mastered it, not before, try some other examples of your own making.

## Example No. 4.

Multiply 43 By 27

Answer 1,161

27—26—11. This is all it is necessary to say when working the above example. Twenty-one represents the product of the units, 26 the product of tens by units, 2x7, 14x4 are 28, and 2x3 are 6, added to the two you had to carry from the

## Example No. 5.

Multiply 24 By 31

Answer 744

When the multiplicand is composed of three figures and there are only two in the multiplier—Proceed as in the previous examples, considering 16 as a single number, thus: 24—110—59. These are the combinations. Process—6x4 are 24, put down 4 and carry 2. Then say 6x1 are 6 and 2 to carry 8, and 3x4 are 12, which, added to 8, makes 20. Then 3x1 are 3 and 11 to carry 59.

## Example No. 6.

Multiply 123 By 132

Answer 16,236

When there are three figures in the multiplier and three in the multiplicand, regard the tens and hundreds, or in the above example the 12 and 13, as single numbers, and proceed as before, thus: 6—63—162. Another way to do the above example is this: 2x3 are 6, 2x12 are 24, and 3x12 are 36 and 24 and 36 are 63, put down 3 and carry 6. Now multiply the two middle figures together and add what you had to carry, thus: 3x2 are 6, and 6 to carry makes 12, put down 2 and carry 1. Then cross multiply the last two figures, always adding what you had to carry, thus: 3x1 are 3, and 1 to carry makes 4, and 1x2 is 2, which added to 4 makes 6; set down the 6 in the answer and complete it by setting down the product of the last two figures, thus: 1x1 is 1.

The last operation is about as difficult a one as you will be required to perform, mentally, in any line of business. Nearly every emergency in business multiplication can be met with a knowledge of the foregoing rules and examples, especially when taken in connection with the multiplication of mixed numbers, or those containing fractions.

The squaring of numbers ending in 5 is a useful rule to know and the process is extremely simple. Some genius, years ago, discovered that sums in multiplication, amenable to a certain rule, were easy of solution. The numbers referred to being those that conform to the following conditions: When the tens figures are alike and the sum of the units equals ten, as in the following example:

## Example No. 7.

Multiply 72 By 78

Answer 5,616

Process—In this case simply multiply the units together, setting down the complete product in the answer and adding one to either of the tens figures, multiply them together, setting down their product in the same manner, thus: 8x2 are 16, and 7x8 are 56.

This rule is true of sums like the following: 14,364x14,366, or any sum, no matter how long, where the figures conform to these conditions, i. e., where all the figures are alike except the units, and the sum of the latter equals ten.

Any sum ending in 5 must conform to this rule and can be squared in this manner. Other sets of figures are also amenable to it, but the whole matter, exclusive of its value in squaring numbers ending in 5, is of little account in business, as but few opportunities of using it occur, and when they do the operator generally overlooks them because of their infrequency. In squaring numbers ending in 5, however, its value is quite considerable.

## Example No. 8.

Multiply 125 By 125

Answer 15,625

Example No. 9.

Multiply 75 By 75

Answer 5,625

Process—8x7 are 56, and 5x5 are 25.—Chicago Tribune.

## PIONEER RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY

Dies Near Caledonia at Late Hour Friday Afternoon.

Jacob Bickens, aged seventy years, a pioneer resident of the county, residing two miles southeast of Caledonia, died of a complication of diseases and old age, Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The deceased was born in the county.

A widow, one son and two daughters survive, the children being Mrs. Fred Black of Martel, Miss Hattie Bickens and John Bickens of near Caledonia.

The funeral service was held at the home, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. James Carpenter of Mt. Gilead officiating.

Married by Justice—Bartholomew J. Healy and Miss Ethel B. Ehret were united in marriage by Justice Harry C. Thompson at his office, at 5 o'clock, Friday, October 29. The young people were unattended.

## A PARTY OF CAPITALISTS

Is Entertained at the Commercial Club Saturday.

## THE LUNCHEON IS DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR

The Party Is Made Up of Southern Capitalists and Bankers—They May Be Contemplating Buying Bonds and May Be Seeking the Road Itself.

A party of southern bankers and capitalists arrived in the city Saturday in a special car over the C. D. & M. It is officially announced that the trip is not relative to any important changes, but it is rumored that the men represent a large syndicate and are making a trip over the road with a view to purchasing the property.

Another story is that they contemplate buying the Interurban bonds. The party was headed by Douglass Webb of Louisville and returned by the way of Columbus Sunday morning.

John G. Webb, president of the road, and George W. Sall, general manager, were hosts to the party and entertained it at luncheon at the Commercial club. The trip was supervised by A. L. Neereamer, the traffic manager.

Enroute up, the party made a stop at the Stratford power-house for the purpose of making a short inspection while the workings of the road in various places were explained.

The party came from Louisville to Columbus in Madame Melba's private car, stopping at Jefferson and Anderson, Indiana. They left Columbus at 8:40 Saturday over the Columbus, Delaware & Marion electric railroad, making the trip to Stratford in thirty-five minutes. At Stratford they inspected the new power plant and came to Marion, arriving here at 10:01 o'clock. The trip from Stratford was made in thirty minutes.

Before leaving for the return trip to Louisville at 2 o'clock that afternoon, several members of the party visited the Huber shops, the Marion Shovel company's plant and the Susquehanna silk mills in automobiles.

The party was made up as follows: George Pfann, George Pfann, Jr., A. Schwartz, C. A. Eakin, George W. Voight, Henry Ormsby, Harry Allan, George Holzberg, Douglass Webb, Claude Balthais, Earl Gwin, Frank Rettig, Henry Flexner, Claude Ashbrook, H. E. Brysen, Cincinnati; N. J. Catrow, Miamisburg; Colonel J. K. McIntire, O. M. Gottschall, W. A. Black, Dayton; J. B. Gormley, Bucyrus; George I. Bright, J. I. Morton, J. F. Stone, W. H. Huffman, Caleb L. McKee, J. J. Jennings, E. C. Mortin, Columbus; George B. Christian, George B. Christian, Jr., W. E. Scofield, B. G. Young, H. B. Hane, James Bastable, S. E. Barlow, J. F. Prendergast, L. B. McNeal, C. H. Norris, C. C. Stoltz, Marion; James Faulkner, Cincinnati, and W. S. Couch, Cleveland.

## OTHER COUNTS ARE RETURNED

Fifty-Two More Counts Against Gallon Bankers.

The United States grand jury at Cleveland Saturday morning returned fifty-two additional counts against O. L. Hays and E. Flickenger on charges growing out of the failure of the Gallon National bank a year ago. Mr. Hays is charged with violation of the national banking laws by the misapplication of the bank's funds and Mr. Flickenger is charged with aiding him in the alleged acts.

The total amount charged to have been misapplied by Hays, as principal, and Flickenger, as accomplice, is \$156,512.71.

George D. Copeland, W. B. Fisher, George B. Christian, Sr.,

Henry T. Pugh, Charles C. Fisher, W. B. Christian, Jr.,

James P. Reed,

George B. Christian, Jr.,

James P. Reed,

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James P. Reed,

## Over Half a Million SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit? Do you think we could hold the trade of half a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly what we say wasn't firmly established?

Do you think U. S. Senators, Foreign Ambassadors, Bankers, Business and Professional men in every section of this country would keep on using HAYNER WHISKEY if it wasn't all right?

Do you think doctors would recommend it and hospitals use it, if it wasn't absolutely pure and unadulterated?

Just think these things over carefully and then send us a trial order. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.  
Wm. M. Stewart  
U. S. Senator from Nevada

## HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL 4 QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

OUR OFFER We will send you in a plain sealed case, with no marks or show-stoppers, FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK WHISKY FOR \$3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it—every bottle if you wish. Then if you don't find it just as we say and perfectly satisfactory, ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any other be fairer? You don't risk a cent.

Orders for Am., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$15.00, by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

Dayton, O. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Atlanta, Ga.

Distillery, Troy, O. ESTABLISHED 1890

**Don't Freeze.**

This new styled storm protector is the greatest convenience ever invented for anyone who does driving. Stop in, see our line at upwards from \$3.00.

**T. F. Lundergan,**

East Church Street.

**VEHICLES**

WITH

**STYLE AND QUALITY.**

That's the story of our Home-Made Buggies—which is a specialty of this factory.

**The Houghton-Merkel Company.**

North Main Street. Opp. Catholic Church.

**The Marion County Bank Company,**

Marion, Ohio.

**Capital Paid Up, \$250,000.00.**

Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers. Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.

**WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.**

George D. Copeland, W. B. Fisher, George B. Christian, Sr., Henry T. Pugh, Charles C. Fisher, W. B. Christian, Jr., James P. Reed.

**You Cannot Make a Mistake....**

When you buy your farm implements here, because we handle only the tried and tested implements with which you are well acquainted, and which are considered the best on the market.

**MOLINE** plows, planters, harrows, gang plows, manure spreaders, rakes, tedders, etc., etc.

**BROWN** cultivators, harrows, wagons, stalk cutters, rollers, pulverizers, etc., etc.

**MILBURN** farm wagons

**STODDARD** cultivators, disc harrows, etc.

**IMPERIAL** wind mills, tanks, pumps, etc., etc.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.** gas and gasoline engines, farm scales, etc.

**SCIENTIFIC** feed grinders.

**SHARPLESS** cream separators.

All the best makes on the market, and we will save you from 10 to 25 per cent. on the cost. Get our prices and convince yourself.

**KLING & WILSON,**

105 North Main Street Opposite Court House.

## Now Is Your Opportunity

Are you satisfied with your present surroundings, whether in the country or city, and do you desire for information as to how you may better them?

If so, the following will be of vital interest to you.

The products of Texas lands are almost endless—Cotton, rice, tobacco, beef and mutton from the ranges, oil in vast quantities while vegetables of all sorts are easily raised and marketed, from corn and wheat to berries, peaches, grapes, watermelons and cantaloupes—the possibilities are boundless, while the facilities are afforded for shipment.

Think of the chance to own your own farm and be independent.

If you are interested in the vast possibilities of this wonderful state and wish to know more about it, how to get there and how to possess yourself of land of your own, cut out the accompanying coupon and mail to

The Southwestern Land and Improvement Co.

W. V. SMITH, Gen. Mgr.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

I am interested in Texas and want information about the following crops:

following manufacturing enterprises:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Elmer T. Boyd,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Uhlir Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St.

Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Prompt and special attention given to collections.

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN B. MARTIN

Copeland & Bartram,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts.

Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O.

CHARLES C. FISHER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

BENNETT BUILDING.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

# Banks Not Yet Proof Against the Forger

THE recent amazing exploit of Henry Leonard, a messenger twenty years of age in the employ of a New York firm, marks a decided variation in the annals of criminality. Without the exercise of extraordinary skill and through the customary channels of everyday banking life this young man succeeded in obtaining securities for \$350,000 which had been deposited in the City National bank as security for a loan of \$300,000 made to a customer. Leonard had been with his employers four years, and they had a good opinion of him. He was above the average schoolboy in general attainment, and his reputation had been excellent. He was regarded by his employers as a promising youngster and was being paid a salary of \$20 a week, which was a fair indication that he was appreciated. He was rather reserved in his manner, but he had been heard to express his opinion that the present system adopted by banking institutions was faulty and subject to numerous and unnecessary risks. His companion clerks in the office dissented from his view, but Leonard persisted.

The time came when he was able to verify his opinion. One day he came across an old check of the firm by which he was employed bearing the certification of the Hanover National bank. He clipped off the bank's attestation, took it to a maker of rubber stamps and ordered a duplicate, alleging that he had lost the stamp and would lose his situation if he could not substitute an exact copy. He was hard to please and several stamps were made before he was satisfied. When he had obtained what he wanted he ordered it sent to an assumed address in care of a branch of the Young Men's Christian association, forgetting to claim and take away the canceled check which he had left with the stampmaker as a sample. He had the forethought, however, to make certain that the new stamp was an exact reproduction of the old one. This was the first step in the scheme, and he waited for a further opportunity.

It came sooner even than he had expected. As he stood one morning in the City National bank awaiting his turn he chanced to overhear a business discussion which was going on between a bank clerk and a messenger for a brokerage firm. It concerned a loan of \$300,000 made by the bank to the messenger's firm, and the clerk was explaining that a mistake had been made in the interest—that it was 4 1/2 percent, as was marked on the envelope. Leonard made a note of this correction and also of the amount. It had occurred to him that he had opportunity for his projected coup.

He proceeded to the Hanover National bank and got a pad of blank checks, which any one might do without exciting suspicion. Thence he went directly to an obscure printer and bargained as to the price for printing the name of a firm on the checks. Finally

posing and went home. One thing only had been neglected—he had forgotten to confront his fellow clerks who had affirmed their faith in the security of modern bank methods with the evidence of their mistake. On the following

check which Leonard had forgotten and the guilty and blundering young Napoleon of finance met his Waterloo. It seems almost incredible that in these days of improved banking such an episode as that furnished by this beardless office boy could have occurred. Every great New York bank at least keeps a small staff of its cleverest men at hand for the sole purpose of discovering and preventing fraud

every considerable bank in the town is on the watch for a particular suspect at the same time. In the great financial institutions irregularities are certain to occur, and it is the business of the inspector to swoop down unexpectedly and investigate. These inspectors appear suddenly and propound the most mysterious questions and conduct themselves in a manner which seems to admit of no explanation. They are supposed to know all about the books and accounts of the bank and have access to them at all times. But this corps of acute detectors is powerless against the comparatively bungling knavery invented by Leonard.

There is no doubt that in the single matter of the detection of forged checks the average paying teller has become reasonably expert. It is a fact, however, that most banks of note have in their possession collections of forged signatures for which they have paid liberally. How impossible it is for a bank to be sure that all checks presented at its windows are genuine may be inferred from the fact that one New York bank alone issues 12,000,000 checks to its customers every year, another 10,000,000 and a third 9,000,000. Nowadays the simple operation of presenting a forged check by the hand

is to open an account with the bank by presenting a genuine check for collection and leaving the money on deposit. This gives him a standing at the bank even though the amount of his deposit is trivial. After he has become known through a few legitimate transactions he may venture to begin his evil work.

This was the method adopted by the notorious Bidwell brothers in England, in their raid upon the Bank of England. After a career in dishonest practices that made them marked men in America these clever swindlers transferred their activity to Great Britain, having convinced themselves that they had discovered a way to beat the Bank of England. Their suspicion that the ancient and hitherto invulnerable institution was sleeping was confirmed when they sent a bill of exchange to London, and it was cashed without identification. Then one of the brothers introduced himself to a respectable London tailor as a rich American sojourning temporarily in England and was in turn introduced by the tradesman to the manager of a city branch of the Bank of England, in which Bidwell made a few small deposits.

Presently the forgers began to deal in spurious bills of exchange. They forged bills for thousands of pounds, stamped them with stamps made by themselves and had them cashed without question by the unsuspecting bank. They presented forged acceptances of the Earls, the Rothschilds, the Anglos, the Austrians, the Russians, Bank of Exchange and many others and never met with the slightest difficulty in obtaining the cash until a neglect in putting in a date started an investigation which brought their villainy to light. They fled with much of the spoil, but were captured by Pinkerton detectives, George in Scotland and Austin in Havana, and taken back to England for trial. They had stolen altogether several million dollars, and they were sentenced to penal servitude for life. After many years at oaken picking they were sent to America as ticket of leave men.

Another famous and remarkably successful forger of the middle nineties was William Augustus Lippert, a native of Hamburg, Germany, an educated man and the son of respectable parents. He went to Cape Town, South Africa, with letters of introduction from the most influential citizens of the great German commercial city. He was welcomed by the English residents and at once embarked in a speculative career which seemed to turn every thing he touched into gold. He became the leader of the social world of the South African metropolis and lived like a prince. He disappeared one day, and it speedily came to light that he had forged checks to the amount of over half a million dollars on two of the largest banking institutions at the Cape. Lippert was afterward captured in Cincinnati, O., and taken back to South Africa.

EDWIN A. SPARKS.



GEORGE BIDWELL



HENRY LEONARD



AUSTIN BIDWELL

he told the printer that he would have one done for a sample. This was furnished immediately. Leonard suggested the name of the firm which owned the securities held by the bank for the \$300,000 loan. This was a further step toward the grand finale. Thus far it had succeeded admirably.

The youthful experimenter, in the ways of finance then boldly filled in this check with \$300,000 and the correct interest, forged the signature of the borrowing firm, used the rubber stamp which he had provided and sought a messenger. Leonard seemed to have no doubt of the success of the venture, for he remained in the street just outside the bank while the small boy to whom he had entrusted the check went inside and presented it at the proper window. There was not the slightest hitch in the matter. The securities were delivered without a moment's hesitation, and a few moments later they were handed to Leonard, who paid the boy a quarter, put the precious envelope in his inside pocket and returned to his daily work.

He remained in the office until the close of business, but no one detected anything unusual in his manner. When business was over he closed his desk leisurely, exchanged his office card for the one in which the securities were re-

day Leonard mailed the larger part of the securities to their owner. Discovery had made their negotiation impossible. Those retained could have been deposited as collateral for a loan in almost any bank. But the rubber stamp man came forward with his incriminating evidence and the canceled

against the bank and its customers. They are actually detectives and are engaged in frustrating attempts to tamper with the bank's property both from without and within. The detectives of the different banks work in concert and are supposed to have a system of espionage, so arranged that

that forged it has grown unpopular among the criminals who make banks their prey. It has become an exceedingly risky act for a forger to take his spurious handiwork, clever though he believes it to be, into a bank and lay it before the critical gaze of the man at the window. What he does sometimes

Remarkable.  
He came in, breathlessly, hurrying like one who bore important news. "A butcher in the market dropped sixty feet!" he exclaimed.  
Is he dead? How did it happen?  
Tell us about it!  
"No, he isn't hurt a bit."  
"That's remarkable."  
"They were pigs' feet."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Unexpected Result.  
Mac—Our pastor preached a sermon on marriage last Sunday.  
Edythe—Did it seem to have a stimulating effect?  
Mac—No. On the contrary, it was so solemn and covered so many warnings that it broke off two engagements.  
—Chicago Tribune.

A Matter of Stripes.  
A small boy from the north who was visiting a relative in one of the southern states, where convict labor is employed in public improvements became very interested in the men and their black and white striped clothes. One day he went to a circus and for the first time in his life saw a zebra.  
"Oh, auntie," he cried, "look at the convict rule!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Ardent Lover.  
Klooseman—I'm looking for another girl; object, matrimony.  
Ascum—Why, I thought Miss Pechis had accepted you.  
Klooseman—So she did, but the ring I had didn't fit her, so I've got to find somebody else.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Never judge a woman's love for house-cleaning by her dislike for dirt.

## Local Time Card



FROM UNION STATION.  
In Effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound.  
\*No. 10 Chautauqua Ex. 12:20 am  
\*No. 8, New York Ex. 5:32 am  
\*No. 4, Vestibule Limited 8:33 pm  
\*No. 16 Accommodation 12:40 pm  
\*No. 22, Arrives 10:00 am

C. and E. Division.  
\*No. 9, Chicago Express 12:20 am  
\*No. 3, Vestibule Ltd. 10:34 am  
\*No. 21, 7:00 am  
\*No. 13, 8:30 pm  
\*No. 7 Pacific Express 11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.  
\*No. 9, Cincinnati Ex. 1:00 am  
\*No. 3, Vestibule Ltd. 10:35 am  
\*No. 13, 3:30 pm  
\*No. 57, Monday only 4:00 pm  
\*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.  
† Daily except Monday.  
15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.  
L. E. Nebelgall, Ticket Agent.  
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't.  
Marion, Ohio.  
Phones, Home, 246; Bell, 177.

## BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.  
Westbound.

No. 11 5:55 am  
No. 3 7:45 am  
No. 19 9:56 am  
No. 29 2:00 pm  
No. 43 7:30 pm  
No. 5 24:40 am  
Local freight 211:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 26 10:46 am  
No. 46 12:17 N  
No. 10 15:30 pm  
No. 16 7:25 pm  
No. 18 11:34 pm  
Local freight 25:20 pm  
\*Daily. † Daily except Sunday  
Effective June 18, 1905.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905

## Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.  
Northbound.

No. 31, 6:30 am \*No. 30, 5:59 am  
\*No. 33, 10:15 am \*No. 38, 7:20 am  
\*No. 35, 4:20 pm \*No. 32, 10:15 am  
\*No. 37, 10:50 pm \*No. 34, 1:34 pm  
\*No. 39, 6:10 pm \*No. 36, 7:15 pm  
\*Daily.  
No. 33 starts from Marion.  
No. 39 stops at Marion.  
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.  
Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905

## Passenger Traffic

Pennsylvania Lines  
By Central Standard Time

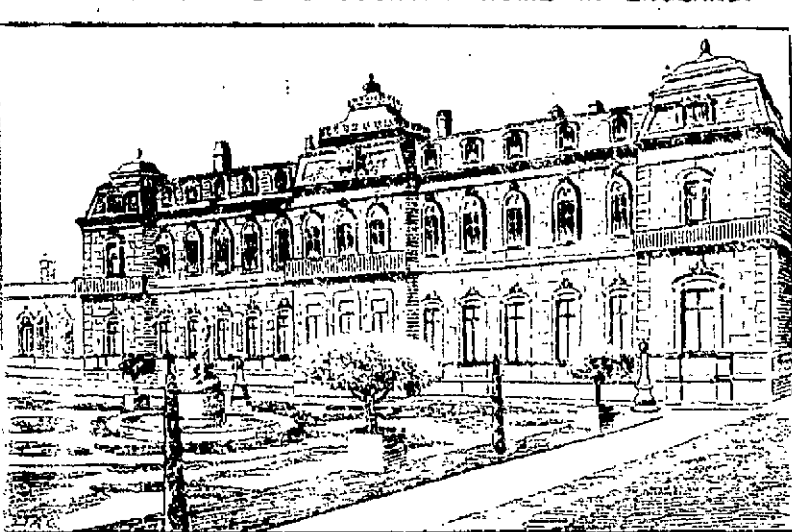
SOUTH.  
Lv. Sandusky 5:55 10:30 6:30 6:30 6:30  
Bellevue 6:25 10:57 6:00 6:28 7:09  
Bucyrus 7:30 11:55 7:05 7:31 8:16  
Marion 8:25 12:50 7:48 8:20 9:06  
Delaware 8:43 1:16 8:20 8:40 9:26  
At. Columbus 9:30 1:56 9:00 9:25 10:11

NORTH.  
Lv. Columbus 6:30 12:30 6:30 6:30 6:30  
Delaware 7:12 1:30 6:50 7:20 7:50  
Marion 7:49 1:30 7:00 7:46 8:00  
Bucyrus 8:20 1:50 7:35 8:19 8:40  
Bellevue 8:58 2:28 8:40 9:19 9:40  
At. Sandusky 10:20 3:25 9:10 9:40 10:10

\*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. Sunday On. For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, etc., call on Ticket Agent. For information regarding the running of trains, apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, JR., Gen. Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Instructive Pictures of Persons, Scenes and Things of Note

AMBASSADOR REID'S COUNTRY HOME IN ENGLAND.



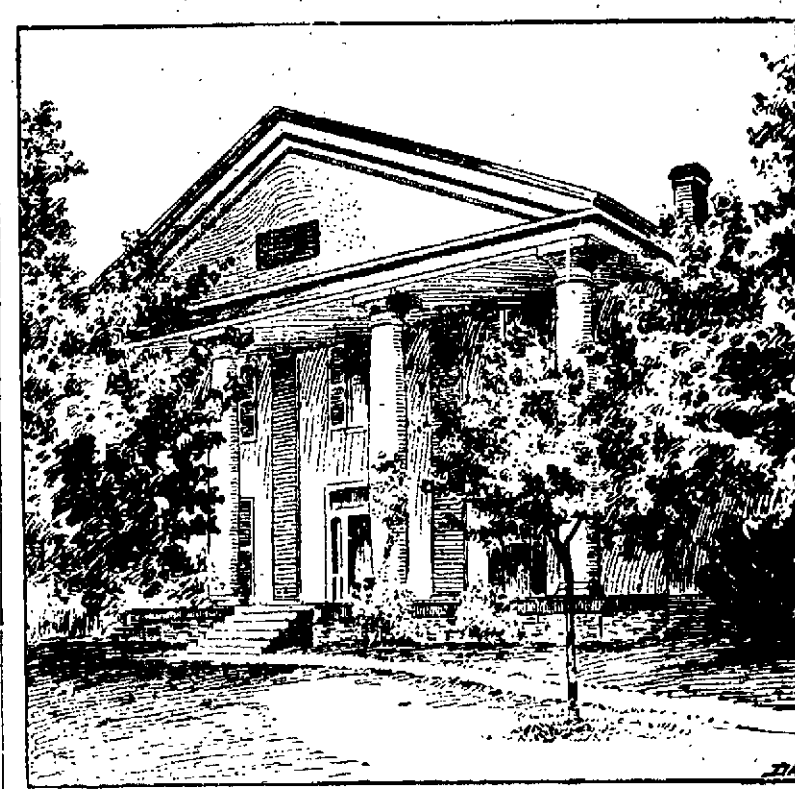
The imposing building shown in the cut is the fine country residence leased by Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to England, and is to be occupied by him during his sojourn in that country. It is the property of Earl Cowper and is far more pretentious than any residence heretofore leased by an American minister. West Park, as it is called, is the most beautiful estate in Bedfordshire. The house was built in 1836 by the last Earl de Grey, in whose family the property has been held since the Conqueror. A lady de Grey married Earl Cowper, and the Cowpers now own the estate. West Park has one of the most famous flower gardens in the United Kingdom. From his study window Mr. Reid may look out upon a mile of rose gardens, terraces, paths and avenues of the most beautiful oaks in Europe.

AN INDIAN RAILROAD AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE.



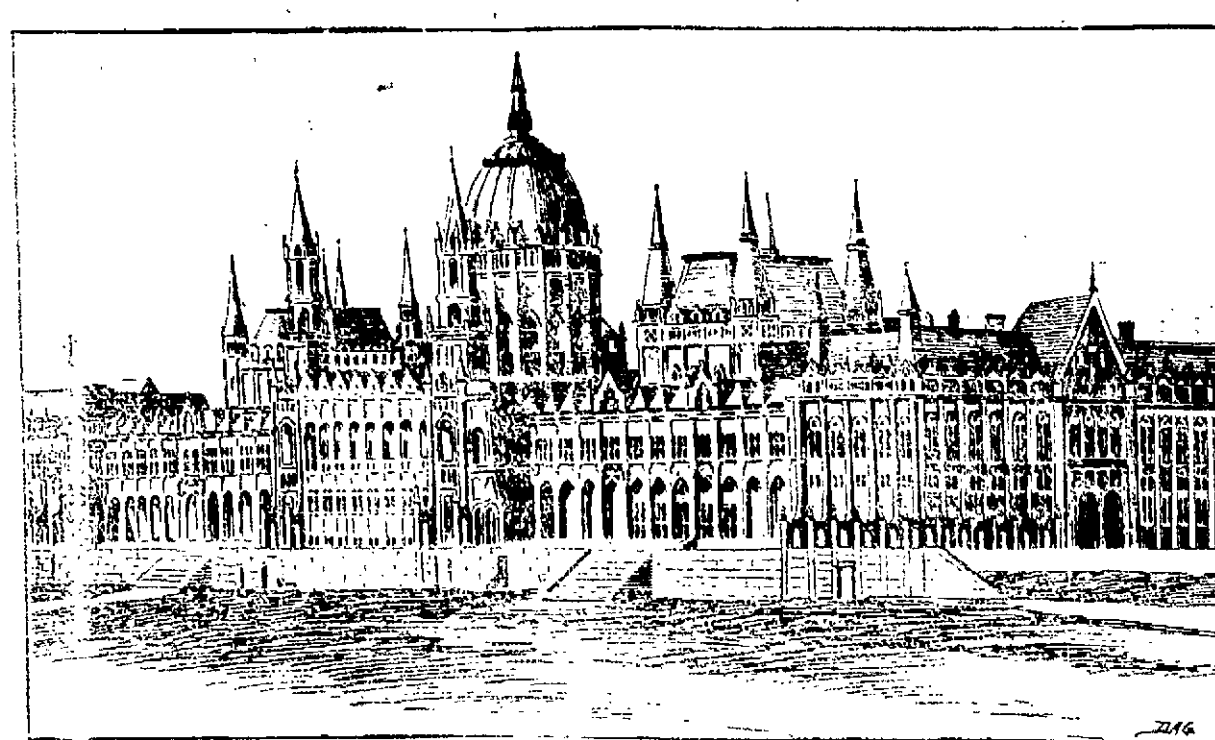
The condition of affairs portrayed in the cut is not at all unusual in India. In that country of frequent and severe earthquakes the railroads suffer irritating delays from occasional ground swells, which seem to do no great damage to other property, but are especially disastrous to railroad tracks. This unheralded twisting of rails is one of the drawbacks to railroading in India.

GEORGIA HOME OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER.



The stately old mansion shown in the picture was the home of President Roosevelt's mother, who was Martha Bullock of Roswell, Ga. The president has long contemplated a visit to Roswell and during his southern trip will carry the plan into effect. The estate of Roswell is in Cobb county, not far from Atlanta, and the mansion is a fine specimen of the colonial style so prevalent in the early half of the last century. While at Roswell the president will pay a short visit to the lady who is the only surviving bridesmaid that attended his mother on the occasion of her wedding.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.



A imposing group of buildings herewith represented is at Budapest, the capital of Hungary, and is occupied by the Hungarian parliament. During the recent parliamentary session in the dual empire both the Hungarian and the Austrian parliaments were the scene of great excitement and disorder. Each in turn of the Austro-Hungarian combination has a separate parliament, and the Habsburgs who control both halves of the kingdom's legislative body were united to bury the emperor's order to discontinue the use of the Magyar language in the schools of the kingdom and in the Hungarian military service. The Magyar language is the upper house is termed, regarded the emperor's order as a direct contradiction of their ancient privileges, and protested most vigorously.

"THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT."

The two drum majors herewith pictured are members of Chicago musical organizations. Roderick Eahn MacKenzie, who is the especial pride of all the Scottish residents of the Windy



City is over seven feet in height and weighs 333 pounds. He is the drum major of one of the leading Celtic-American athletic and musical societies in Chicago. The little fellow is Roy Nichols, drum major of the House of Refuge band, who weighs sixty-four pounds and is four feet and three inches in height.

A BUFFALO TEAM BROKEN TO HARNESS.



The buffalo team shown in the cut was broken to harness by Ernest H. Baynes of Croydon, N. H. There is a breeding park on Croydon mountain, and Mr. Baynes selected a pair of calves that had become thoroughly domesticated, had a harness made to fit them and hitched them to a stout cart used in mountain travel. At first the animals rebelled and tried to free themselves from the unaccustomed burden, but patience and kind treatment made them obedient, and in a short time Mr. Baynes was able to drive his strange team through the main street of Croydon, N. H., without protest on the part of the calves.

## MINOR NOTES.

**Woman Overcome.**—Mrs. George Herrigel of Mark street suffered an attack of heart trouble while in Dougherty's grocery on north Main street, Tuesday afternoon. She was removed to the hospital in Hess & Kirkendall's ambulance. A light corset is given as the cause.

**Boy's Toes Crushed.**—In getting off one of the Prendergast coal wagons, about 6 o'clock, Monday evening, George Hanley, the sixteen-year-old son of Patrick Hanley, slipped and fell, the rear wheel passing over the toes of the right foot. He went to the office of Dr. A. Rhu, who dressed the injury, it being necessary to amputate the toes near the ends.

**Remembered by Friends.**—Herbert Sylvester was handsomely remembered by his fellow workmen, Saturday evening. A large number of boiler-makers from the Huber shop met Mr. Sylvester at a jewelry store and presented him a beautiful gold chain and charm as tokens of their esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester and John Sylvester will soon leave for a trip through southern California.

After six months of married life a woman usually expressed her love for her husband, c. o. d.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## ORIGINAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1906, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII" and to read as follows:

## ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years; and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years, and that of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than four years, and may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the judges of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years as may be prescribed, and the term of office of all elective officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be prescribed.

SECTION 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 4. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 5. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 6. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 7. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 8. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 9. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

SECTION 10. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

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## America's Chief Family of Railroad Princes

**THE** Vanderbilts have been building the family fortune for about a hundred years. The Rothschilds—long the synonym of wealth beyond computation and the word which has almost displaced Croesus as a term of comparison—began to pile up treasure in the middle of the eighteenth century. At the present time the Rothschild holdings, divided among twenty families, are estimated at \$600,000,000. The founder of the Vanderbilt millions—now aggregating \$450,000,000—was a boy of eighteen when the old Frankfurt banker's life of singular prosperity and probity was brought to a close, but he had already entered upon that career of successful accumulation which enabled him to bequeath \$90,000,000 to his favorite son.

There had been Vanderbilts in America for more than a hundred years before the birth of Cornelius, the one who was destined to rescue the family from the obscurity under which it had thriven in numbers, but not in wealth. The first one of the race came as early as 1650 and settled at Flushing, on Long Island. He was Jan. Aronson Van der Bilt, a sturdy peasant from the Netherlands, and if some prophetic seer had told him that when the twentieth century was still young one of his descendants would reign as mistresses of Blenheim, the foundation of England's greatest fighter, John Churchill, the first duke of Marlborough, who was born the very year in which the stolid Dutchman came to America, he would have shaken his head and continued to smoke placidly. After Jan there was an Aris, and he was followed by a Jacob, and the only thing that is recorded of that worthy is that he emigrated to Staten Island, which was something of an achievement in those days.

Jacob was the grandfather of Cornelius, known to his contemporaries and to posterity as "the commodore." The latter's father was also Cornelius, a name as characteristic of the Vanderbilts as is John Jacob of the Astors. The elder Cornelius was the proprietor of a small boat at the age of seventeen, in which he used to carry passengers between the island and the mainland. He was twenty-six before he had saved money enough to take a wife. He was reputed to be rather thriftless, and his fiancée stipulated that she should be made the depositary of his earnings until enough had been accumulated to begin house-keeping. This excellent woman, Phoebe Hand, the adopted daughter of a Dutch Reformed minister at Fort Richmond, then the chief settlement on the island, seems to have been a person of uncommon shrewdness. She liked Cornelius, but was not at all deceived as to the slackness of his business methods. She did not even believe in her own capacity to transform him. She convinced herself, however, that she could supply what he lacked, and she married him with that understanding.

The marriage of this Mrs. Vanderbilt was in striking contrast to some of the family weddings of recent years. It took place in the little Port Richmond meeting house on Sunday morning after a sermon nearly two hours long and the singing of the Forty-fifth Psalm by the congregation.

From this marriage there came seven sons, none of them in any way remarkable except Cornelius, the second, born in 1794. He began to show the money making tendency of quite an early age. When he was sixteen he wanted to buy a sailboat and he asked his mother to advance the \$100 necessary to secure it. She reminded him that his birthday was near at hand and promised that if he would plow, harrow and plant their patch of eight acres before the anniversary he would let him have the money. It is quite likely that she did not expect him to accomplish the undertaking for it was rather a big job for a boy. Cornelius was equal to it, however. He originated a plowing competition among the neighboring boys which engendered an enthusiasm that would have completed an even greater task, and they did his work within the prescribed time. Mrs. Vanderbilt fulfilled her part of the bargain, and Cornelius became master of the boat, with which he established a ferry with regular sailings between Staten Island and New York.

The first year the young ferryman took was doing remarkably well in those days. When he was eighteen he owned two boats, was captain of a third and was worth

\$9,000, quite a fortune in 1812. That was the year of the war with England and young Vanderbilt made considerable money by carrying government supplies between New York and the forts at the Narrows. He had done so well that he began to think of settling down, and when he was nineteen he married Sophia Johnson, a young woman whom he had admired greatly for some time.

Fortune favored him. One stormy night he closed his ferry on account of the rough water and went into the nearby tavern to get a little refreshment. There he met James Gibbons, a wealthy trader, who was so anxious to be ferried across to New York that he was willing to take any chance and pay almost any fee. Vanderbilt was attracted by the prospect and finally agreed to make the trip, although he felt doubtful as to the result. After a terrific struggle with the wind and waves the venturesome

ferryman and his equally reckless passenger made the New York shore. Gibbons was so pleased with the young ferryman that he invited him to visit him and presented him with a new oyster smacker.

So Cornelius went into the oyster business. His wife was a famous cook, and it occurred to him that it was more self-interest on his part to monopolize the product of her industry, so he leased a hotel at New Brunswick, then a famous stopover point for travelers between New York and Philadelphia, and installed her therein as hostess. This double industry thrived admirably. Cornelius peddled shellfish, which he brought in boat loads from Perth Amboy, and his wife proved herself abundantly able to manage the tavern, even to tending the bar and looking after the welfare of the guests' horses.

Shortly afterward Mr. Gibbons, Cornelius' New York patron, began to operate a steamboat line between New York and New Brunswick, and he made young Vanderbilt captain of the first boat. In the course of time Gibbons withdrew from the business and Vanderbilt continued it on his own account. He branched out gradually, establishing steamboat lines on the Hudson and also on Long Island sound, and eventually going into the coastwise trade, his schooner sailing as far south as New Orleans. At one time he was in partnership with the famous speculator George Law, and they owned a line of clipper ships which were the forerunners of the transatlantic liners of today.

When he was thirty-five, Cornelius was worth \$30,000. It had always been a favorite theory of his that no man should accumulate more than \$20,000, but his prosperity had led him considerably beyond that limit and he revised his views, making the sum \$50,000. At this time also he began to be known as "commodore." In 1844 he opened a line of steamers to Nicaragua, a link in the transisthmian route to California, which had begun to attract attention. The venture was not especially successful, but in 1850, the year following the discovery of gold in Cali-

fornia, Cornelius established a line of boats to Aspinwall in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which precipitated a lively war. It ended in a compromise, Vanderbilt obtaining sole control of the Atlantic portion of the route and the rival line retaining the Pacific link, the newly built Panama railroad connecting the two. Later Vanderbilt returned to the Pacific, using the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua to cross the isthmus.

This enterprise was enormously profitable. Before he retired from the isthmian trade Vanderbilt had made over \$1,000,000. In the meantime the Vanderbilts had removed to New York city. Mrs. Vanderbilt did not find city life congenial and the commodore built a house on Staten Island, in which they lived for several years. Later, however, they returned to New York and lived in a house built for them on the

south side of Washington place, between Mercer and Greene streets. Mrs. Vanderbilt never became reconciled to urban life, but the commodore realized that his genius for expansion required a metropolitan atmosphere. At this period of his life Mr. Vanderbilt's course was steadily and relentlessly progressive. He was ambitious, crafty and almost merciless in his desire to secure the advantage. Nearly every one who stood in his way was obliged either to surrender or be driven to the wall. He fought shy of the law, declaring that it was too expensive and unsatisfactory. He preferred to settle his own disputes, and his methods of doing so were sometimes exceedingly drastic.

It was about this time that the famous struggle between the commodore and Daniel Drew occurred, the bone of contention being the control of navigation on the Hudson river. Drew was plucky and held his own for a long time and fought with all the resources that his Erie railroad and rival river line put into his hands, but he lost and died a poor man. In 1856 Vanderbilt set about his famous line of steamers between New York and Havre. This venture was a great success, but the commodore had become so interested in railroading that transatlantic navigation lost its charm for him, and he gave it up. Very early in the history of the New York, New Haven and

civil service commissioner the Roosevelt family connections gave them the entrée to the most exclusive social circles of the capital and the young woman has been familiar with the punctilious machinery of official etiquette for many years, but it has made faint impression on her free and buoyant spirit. She could not by any stretch of the imagination be called a beauty, although she is an exceedingly attractive young woman, with a fresh blond complexion, girlish figure and a supple and erect carriage that gives her an individual grace and aloneness which are distinctive.

In her love for the outdoor life and activity and readiness to assume the initiative Miss Roosevelt is almost the counterpart of her father. There is no doubt whatever that she has made the most of her opportunities to see life in its legitimate phases, and she has accomplished it with a cleverness and verve that have been the admiration of the world. It is one of the most convincing proofs of her father's confidence in her level-headedness that he has permitted her to go about the world so freely on her own responsibility, and it is greatly to her credit that she has been able to confirm his judgment in such a positive manner.

The attention she received on the recent tour would have turned the head of the average American traveler. Had

Hartford railroad Mr. Vanderbilt began to invest in the stock. He was worth about \$10,000,000 at this time, and he had entirely abandoned his idea of a limit. The one thing in life which seemed desirable to him was to double his available capital as rapidly as possible. He was also exceedingly canny of risk, and he realized that ocean steamers were not only costly, but that they frequently went to the bottom. So he determined to put his money in railroads.

In 1862 the commodore secured control of the Harlem road. He bought as much stock of the Hudson River road as he could, always under cover, and in the course of time the property fell into his hands. Before he was through, the Lake Shore and Western Central roads were acquired and the Canada Southern was built. In 1867 his first wife having died, he married Frances Chamberlain, a southern woman.

The commodore did not approve of the match and declared that he would never do anything for William, for twenty years he kept his word, his son in the meantime working faithfully and prospering moderately. Then the cruel parent began to relent and gave his son a seventy-acre farm on Staten Island.

When William was past forty the commodore discovered that he had made a mistake—that his neglected son was really good for something. He called him to New York and as a starter made him vice president of the Harlem. Before the old man's death William was practically the head of the system, and his father made amends for his early neglect by leaving him \$30,000,000 and the richest man in America. Within five years thereafter the new Vanderbilt had increased this sum to \$150,000,000. He was undoubtedly the most competent railroad manager the world had ever seen. Less speculative even than his father, he had a positive genius for development, and under his control the system flourished wonderfully. He lost millions in the fight with the Goulds, but he recovered it all and added to it by skillful management of the properties. At his death he di-

vided \$120,000,000 between his sons Cornelius and William K., and gave \$10,000,000 to each of his other six children—two boys and four girls—besides \$20,000,000 in additional bequests.

William K.'s sons—Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W.—are all living except Cornelius, who died of paralysis at the age of fifty-six. The four daughters became Mrs. Elliot R. Shepard, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. D. H. McKay Twombly and Mrs. W. D. H. Sloane. Of the four sons-in-law Mr. Sloane was the only one who was wealthy, his father having been a rich carpet manufacturer. Although the father left Cornelius and William K., the elder boys, the bulk of his estate divided into two equal portions, he stipulated that Cornelius, the oldest, should be regarded as the head of the family. Both sons married young—Cornelius Miss Alice Gwynne of Ohio, and William K. Miss Alva Smith of Alabama. At their fathers' death both of the sons

and through her influence gave \$1,000,000 to establish Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn. He was likewise a true friend to the government during the civil war, giving Uncle Sam a ship when he needed one sorely.

Commodore Vanderbilt had twelve children by his first wife and one by his second. Two died in infancy. His eldest son, Cornelius, was a never-dowell and was left the income of \$200,000. Nine of the family were daughters, and eight of them reached womanhood and married, and their progeny now numbers more than two scores. William Henry, the second son, was not a favorite and was neglected shamefully. His father declined to expend any money on his education, and, finally, when the boy was seventeen and thoroughly disheartened, he left home and went to work for a bank at \$200 per annum. When his salary reached \$10 a week he married Maria Louise Kissam, the daughter of a Brooklyn mil-

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visit to the Chinese empress dowager was even more remarkable. That potentate, who in her own country is accorded almost supreme honor, received the young American visitor on terms of perfect equality and seems to have conceived a decided liking for her.

Nicholas Longworth, Miss Roosevelt's fellow voyager who is reputed to be the fortunate hero of a romance which will end in a life partnership, is a congressman from Cincinnati. O., and is not a new acquaintance. Miss Roosevelt has known him for a long time and has visited his mother at their beautiful home in the aristocratic suburb of Walnut Hills. The Longworths are an old and wealthy family and figure prominently in Ohio history. Mr. Longworth is now about thirty-five years of age, was graduated from Harvard in 1891, from the Cincinnati Law school in 1894 and was elected to congress a little over a year ago. He is a prominent figure in Washington society, and it is well known at the capital that he has admired the president's daughter for a long time. Some time ago it was rumored that Mr. Longworth was devoted to the Countess Marguerite Cassini, adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, but more recently he seems to prefer the society of Miss Roosevelt.

developed into good business men, and their families became prominent in the social world. In 1896 William K. and his wife were divorced and nine years later he married Mrs. Ruthford, sister of Oliver Haysman, Jr. His former wife became Mrs. Oliver H. F. Belmont.

Frederick W., the third son, now forty-eight, has been the least conspicuous of the family and spends most of his time at Hyde Park, his beautiful estate on the Hudson. George W., the youngest, forty-two years of age, is a man of marked scholarly tastes. He married Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, and they spend much of the time at Biltmore, their princely North Carolina estate. They have one child, a little girl named Cornelia. It is related of this Vanderbilt that he used to spend \$20,000 a year on himself and \$200,000 in charity.

Seven children were born to Cornelius Vanderbilt—four sons and three daughters. Both the eldest son and the eldest daughter are dead. Those living are Cornelius 3d, Gertrude, now Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney; Alfred Gwynne, Reginald Claypool, and Gladys. William K.'s children, by his former wife are Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough; William Kissam, Jr., and

Mrs. W.D. SLOANE.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S SONS.

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WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR.

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## Miss Alice Roosevelt and Her Reputed Fiance

**T**HERE have been few young women in America—or for that matter, in any other country, who have received so much newspaper attention as has Miss Alice Roosevelt. Since the day when the distinction of being a young lady occupant of the White House became hers public interest in her has never for a moment wavered. Her recent tour to the Philippines as a member of Secretary Taft's investigating party has contributed liberally to the journalist's opportunity, and he has not neglected it.

From the first all the world has been looking to Alice Roosevelt for a romance. Thus far this capable young woman has held herself in hand as firmly and as steadily as she might a pair of spirited horses and has driven her social chariot down the line with all the composure and unaffected grace of a mistress of the reins. She cannot dance, drive or ride with a young man twice in succession without seeing her engagement announced in the morning papers. Yet although she has danced, walked and driven with scores of mar-

riageable young men and has been flattered, courted and admired to a degree that might have turned the head of many another less capable young woman she has moved serenely on, whole of heart and free from "entangling alliances." Unless, indeed, the reports which persist in affirming that Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who was her most devoted cavalier during the eastern tour, is the happy man should prove to be correct.

For thirty years previous to the Roosevelt administration no family with a daughter old enough to enter society had occupied the White House. The Grants had been the last, and when the Roosevelts became the tenants of the big national mansion the society of the capital girded its loins and made ready for a new social experience. As it happened, the young debutante was peculiarly qualified for the position she was called upon to suddenly assume. She was very youthful—not yet eighteen—but if her future could have been foreseen she could not have received a more suitable preparation for it. She had never shown a fondness for the life of a student, but she had always been a willing recipient of all the knowledge which is so essential in the capital's social atmosphere—a speaking familiarity with the most commonly used modern languages, and, above all, a positive gift

for conversation of the sort that sparkles at the polyglot White House receptions. From the first she was a success and a credit to the reputation which the American girl has appropriated—she was interesting. She was also natural and free from self-consciousness, and she has never been accused of any attempt at coquettishness.

Alice Roosevelt was born Feb. 9, 1884, and the date of her birth was also that of the death of her mother and of her paternal grandmother, who was Martha Bullock of Georgia. Before Alice was old enough to realize her loss her father married again, and the new mother saw to it that the little girl never had a bitter awakening. The child was educated at home by a governess who had taught her mother, and when she was older she had special masters, for her father saw that she did not inherit his love of study, and he determined to cultivate such talent as she developed to its fullest extent. She manifested a capacity to acquire modern languages, and the best of masters were provided. She became an excellent German and French scholar and is also an accomplished musician.

Miss Roosevelt spent the larger part of her girlhood days in Washington. Even in the days when her father was no higher in the official world than

she been the daughter of an emperor could not have been welcomed with greater pomp and circumstance. It was a hopeless task to convince the eastern mind that the young woman who was the daughter of the ruler of the greatest republic on earth was simply an American girl with no official position whatever. When the steamer carrying the party reached Yokohama she was one of the first to land and found the city as yet in her barbaric stage. Representatives of the Japanese government greeted her at the landing, thousands crowded the streets to catch a glimpse of the strange princess and cheering mobs made the air resound with "Hail to the Japanese Empress." At Tokyo the mikado and empress received Miss Alice at an audience, which was the most magnificent in the history of the present reign. It was an imposing spectacle, and Miss Roosevelt was the central figure of it all. The fortnight in the island empire was a constant ovation such as no American girl has ever before received. The minister of war, the gallant Terachi, gave her a brilliant reception party, and many of the great men of the empire entertained her at luncheon. The mikado threw open his private gardens for her entertainment—and a concession never before granted to a foreigner—and Marquis Ino composed a poem in honor of the occasion. Her

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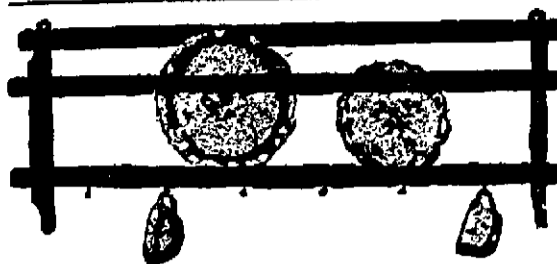
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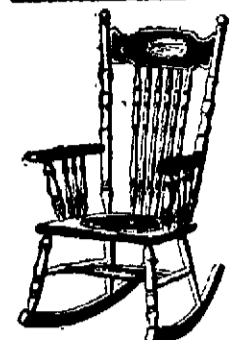
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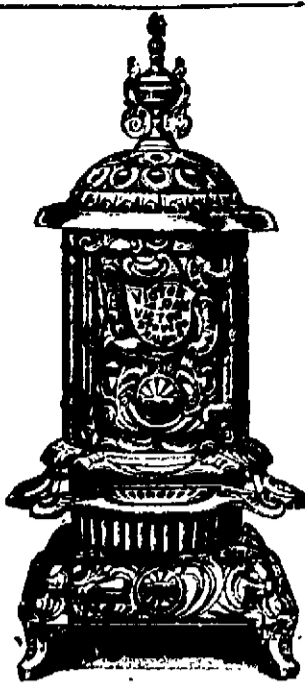
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Has Not Heard from Him for a Year.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO HIM RETURNED

Authorities at His Place of Residence Asked To Locate the Missing Man, but No Word Is Yet Received. The Father Is Almost Crazy with Grief.

Grant Holloway, a well-known young man, who formerly taught school near La Rue, is mysteriously missing, and his aged father, Orrin Holloway, who is now living in this city, fears he has met death at the hands of ruffians in Indian territory. The old man, who is in poor circumstances and needs the aid of his son, if living, has not heard from him for more than a year.

Holloway left La Rue several years ago, locating in the West. He kept up a correspondence with his father until a year ago, when letters suddenly ceased and no word has the broken-hearted father received since then. The last letter came from Chickasaw, Indian territory.

Some time ago the missing man's father requested Captain A. K. Patterson of the police department to try and locate his son. The captain wrote a letter to Chickasaw, addressing it to Grant Holloway Tuesday the letter came back unopened. Recently, the authorities at Chickasaw were asked to locate the missing man, but no information was ever received. Letters were also sent to the authorities in other towns in the West, but they have failed to develop one single clue to Holloway's whereabouts.

The old father is almost distracted from grief, and though he believes his son to be dead, looks for every mail to bring him some news concerning him.

#### ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder, Bad Blood and Nervous Troubles caused by Sick Kidneys.

Flocken's drug store, the well-known druggist of Marion, knows by experience that HINDIPO will cure all forms of Kidney and Nervous Troubles, and will guarantee it in all cases.

Can't you afford to try it at their risk? It costs you nothing if it don't do the work.

Sent by mail to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Six boxes, \$2.50, under a positive guarantee.

Sarah "Goes Broke."

Sarah Bernhardt has "gone broke" trying to run a theater in Paris. This probably means another tour for American dollars.—Cleveland Leader.

### SHOVERS OF THE QUEER AROUND

Street Car Conductors and Others Victimized.

THE COINS ARE HALF DOLLARS AND LESS

The Counterfeits Are Well Executed and It Is Difficult To Detect the Bogus—The Spurious Money Is Probably Sent Out from Dayton, the Police Think.

Street car conductors, saloon-keepers, restaurant and shop proprietors in Marion are being made the victims of the "shovers" of the queer. The coins are half dollars, quarters and dimes. So far there has not been a great amount of it passed in Marion, but there has been enough to notify the people to be on their guard.

There is nothing to suggest counterfeit in the coins so far as weight, size and general appearance are concerned except in a few cases of the dimes which have been passed on street car conductors. However, nobody has been victimized to any extent, it is stated.

The police believe that the bogus coin is being sent out from Dayton, which has been the center of "coin-jackers" for some time past, several having been sent to the penitentiary from that place.

#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED ON COMRADE'S DEATH

By the Members of Powell Sunday-School Class.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Powell Sunday-school class of Epworth M. E. church on the death of John Garster.

Whereas, the angel of death has again entered our class and removed from our midst our highly respected and beloved classmate, John Garster, and

Whereas, His family has lost a kind father and loving husband, be it

Resolved, That the Powell Sunday-school class extend to the family its heartfelt sympathy for the loss they sustain by the removal of the husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the daily papers, also a copy be sent the stricken family.

E. E. Drown,  
P. R. Slouffer,  
J. G. Mann,  
Committee.

#### Of Real Interest.

Now at the court at Wooster will turn its attention to punishing the perjurers in the Taggart case, something might be done that would be of real public interest.—Columbus Dispatch.

It's up to a bachelor to avoid sewing bees if he doesn't want to get stung.

## GARNISHEE PROCEEDING

Employees of the Erie Railway Are Garnisheed.

THEIR PURVEYOR OF FOOD SKIPS OUT

They Employ Him To Buy Their Supplies and Place Funds in His Hands To Pay for Them—He Departs Without Fulfilling His Trust. Case Set for Hearing Friday.

Daniel Murphy, J. W. Patton and Carl Ramroth have begun a garnishee proceeding in the court of Justice Harry C. Thompson to recover \$250 for groceries, meat and beer sold a lot of Austrians employed by the Erie Railroad company and living in West Marion.

It appears that the Austrians have been working under the padrone system, Michael Lousch being the leader. A week ago, according to the statements of the men working under him, he collected the amounts due the plaintiffs from them and immediately disappeared. The men, so they say, warned the plaintiffs to "watch Mike," but he escaped with the money without the plaintiffs being able to catch him, although a policeman was employed to assist in his apprehension.

The garnishee proceedings followed, and the Austrians denied responsibility, alleging that their dealings with the plaintiffs were wholly through Mike. The justice informed the defendants Tuesday morning that they could confess judgment or the hearing of the matter would be postponed until Friday at 1 o'clock. The defendants decided that they would not confess judgment, and the hearing will be held at the time mentioned.

The claims against the men amount to about \$18 each.

Opportunity is the milk, action the cream.

## CONTRACT FOR BRIDGE IS LET

Board of County Commissioners Make the Award.

THE LOWEST BID IS \$6,900 FOR THE WORK

Bidders and the Amount of the Several Bids Are Shown Below—The Marion Bridge Works the Successful Bidder—Former Bids for the Work Were Rejected.

The Marion Bridge works was awarded the contract by the county commissioners, at 12 o'clock Tuesday, for the construction of the superstructure of the new bridge at Newmar, according to the plans adopted for the improvement. The bridge adopted will cost \$6,900.

The bidders and the amount of their bids were as follows: Marion Bridge works—\$6,900, \$7,500, \$1,950, \$5,051 and \$6,154, according to the style of bridge.

Walker Brothers—\$7,900.

John P. Cowing—\$8,766.

Canton Bridge company—\$6,900, \$5,096 and \$3,063.

York Bridge company—\$7,600.

Toledo, Massillon Bridge company—\$7,070, \$5,600 and \$4,750.

Western Reserve Construction company—\$5,319.

The lowest bid received at the first attempt to let the contract was \$9,866 for practically the same style of bridge as the one contracted for at this time.

## PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION

Meeting of Board of Deputy Supervisors Monday Evening.

A meeting of the board of deputy supervisors of elections was held at the office of L. E. Myers, Monday evening, and some business was given attention.

The petition for J. A. Patton to be an independent candidate for marshal of Caledonia was received and Mr. Patton's name will appear on the ticket.

The petition to place Lewis Trimble on the Marion city ticket as a candidate for mayor was not granted, the board holding the petition irregular.

A copy of the official state ballot was also received and the local ballot will be completed for the meeting to be held October 26. The names of the judges and clerks will also be announced at that time.

#### Splendid Forecast.

Judging from the reported activity in dressmaking circles this year, the coming show of fine fashions will be especially notable.—Chicago News.

But the more a woman says the less a man remembers.

## Look Your Best

If you don't own a frock coat you're not as well dressed as a man ought to be. Get one.

We'll sell you one made by Hart Schaffner & Marx; it will fit you perfectly or you needn't pay for it. It will wear well; all-wool fabrics, and no "mercerized cotton" with label.



Copyright 1905 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

## Strelitzs.

## Marion's Greatest Bargain Center

Tremendous Values Offered All Over the Store Tonight and Next Week.

The rich and the poor, the lawyer and the mechanic, all find greatest satisfaction at this big store—because no matter what is wanted, it's all here under one roof and the price is always less than elsewhere. It's the

Greatest Place to Save Money on the Common Line of Necessities

Marion affords. The store is stocked from cellar to garret.

### Dress Shoes at \$2.00.



This is a leader with us and represents one of the best shoes we sell for men. In all leathers, for dress or street wear, strictly high-grade, worth \$3.00, our regular price, \$2.00.

Men's satin calf shoes, lace or congress, \$1.00.

Ladies' Dongola Patent Tip Shoes, warranted, at \$1.48 and \$1.25.

Selling More Shoes Every Day. Why not investigate for yourself?

The Best and Cheapest Hose in Marion.

Bring a couple of dollars; you'll be surprised how much really good merchandise it will buy here. People come from every part of Marion—all eager to save on their purchases.

China and Queensware in Greatest Assortment.

### MEN,

Here Are the Goods You Want

Men's heavy waterproof work coats at \$1.25.

Men's heavy working coat, double-breasted, with large corduroy collars, fancy patterns, waterproof, at \$1.98.

A SPECIAL: Men's reversible corduroy duck coats, a big value, at \$3.00.

Boys' corduroy knee pants at 48c and 39c.

Boys' heavy knee pants in different patterns, pair, 25c.

Men's heavy winter caps at 48c and 25c.

Men's plush caps, all sizes, 39c.

### Underwear.

Thousands of underwear garments for ladies, men, misses and children

Don't pay more. We can save you 25 per cent over other store's regular prices next week.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed fleece lined shirts and pants, 25c.

Children's and misses' heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers as low as 25c and 10c

Children's fleece lined ribbed union suits, all sizes, at two prices—48c and 25c.

Men's dark brown heavy fleece lined underwear, all sizes, worth 60c a garment, 45c.

Infant's fleece lined undershirts, 10c.

Men's wool honey combed sweaters, special, \$2.00.

## The RACKET Store.

"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

## RAIN-COATS

The real "Priestley" sort—the only guaranteed method of cravenetting rain-coats. Manhattan rain-coats are all "Priestley" cravenetted—they're also hand tailored, which insures their retaining their shape. A display which embraces \$8 to \$25 all the newest and latest design cloths . . . . . \$8 to \$25

The Manhattan.